

2704/1934

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Sunday Edition

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

OL. XXII NO. 26

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1934

PRICE ONE ANNA

REVOLT AGAINST HITLER REGIME

Alleged Plot To Overthrow State

Hitler's Warning To Disobedient Storm Troopers

E-Chancellor Shot: Von Papen Arrested And Released: Capt Roehm Jailed

EVERY RESISTER TO BE SHOT,
SA'S GOERING

BERLIN, June 30.
The fatal shooting of Hitler's predecessor in the Chancellery, General von Schleicher, while resisting arrest, and the arrest of Captain Ernst Roehm, Chief of the Nazi Storm Troops and the Reich Minister without portfolio, from the office of the party and incarceration in gaol were the most sensational events in connection with to-day's excitement.

Capt. Roehm DEPOSED AND JAILED.

As the "Supreme Leader" in deposing Capt. Roehm, he had that all Storm Troopers who do not obey orders will be expelled from the party and the party and probably from the Reich. He informed the Group Leader Herr Lutze, who said Capt. Roehm, that the latter was guilty of very serious crimes. Officially, it is stated, that to-day's developments are outcome of Herr Hitler's intention to purge the party of all disloyal elements.

quiet in Berlin and the country. Meantime military activity continues.

HOUSEHOLD SEARCHES.

His correspondent gained admittance after considerable trouble to Tiergarten area, and found squads of police searching every house. The police occupied all buildings in the Storm Troops headquarters. General Goering told the press that everyone who resisted them has been.

TIERGARTEN SURROUNDED BY SPECIAL POLICE.

Fashionable West-End quarter Tiergarten has been surrounded by General Goering's Special Police. This step has been the most startling rumour, principal whereof is the trouble in Munich which turns out to be unfounded. The press was quiet.

Propaganda Ministry who are discussing the agricultural were taken by surprise when Reuter correspondent informed of the happenings in Tiergarten and that the guard of Goering's house was strongly reinforced, also all traffic through many leading thoroughfares were entirely cut.—Reuter.

PLATTO OVERTHROW STATE DISCOVERED

BERLIN, June 30.

Vice-Chancellor von Papen who was arrested this morning was after being questioned. His house was searched. A plot in leaders of the Storm Troops to overthrow the State and a revolution was discovered a fortnight ago, said Goering, in the course of a statement mentioned earlier.

A list of leaders have been arrested and will be tried. Some committed suicide and others who offered resistance. General Goering declared the attempts to disturb the will be dealt with, with the utmost severity, whether from the Right or Left sections.

In a letter to Capt. Roehm, who was dismissed for grave lack of loyalty towards Herr Hitler, the Group leader, Herr Ernst, told the Berlin Storm Troopers, was arrested at Bremen, a whole of Roehm's staff.

A Nazi account, issued at Munich, adds Capt. Roehm after to Herr Hitler's instructions in the control of Storm Troops, also got in contact with General von Schleicher, another Nazi leader, and the news of the negotiations with a foreign power.—Reuter.

Further Messages On Page 7

DESTROYERS COLLIDE

Accident Follows Manoeuvres

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED

TOKIO, June 30.
Two Japanese destroyers, the "Inazuma" and "Miyuki" are reported to have been split in halves and sunk following a head-on collision on the night of manoeuvres in the vicinity of Quelpart Island.

Five sailors at present are reported to have been killed and many seriously injured.—Reuter's Special.

(Later)—It is ascertained that the "Miyuki" was cut off and sunk, and the forepart of the "Inazuma" was smashed. A cruiser is towing the forepart of the "Miyuki" and a destroyer is towing the "Inazuma" to Sasebo.

Finalist 28-44

BHORE AS LEADER OF ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, June 30.
It has been finally decided that Sir Joseph Bhore will be leader of the House during the Autumn Session of the Assembly.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MATAMBA FOR BHAVNAGAR.

AHMEDABAD, June 30.
Ganghiji left to-night for Bhavnagar. A small crowd including Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and Ranchhodlal Amratlal, mill agents, collected at the Sabarmati Station to give him a send-off.

A public meeting of Hindus held this evening passed a resolution condemning the bomb outrage on Ganghiji as a national calamity and praying for his long life to fulfil his mission of helping Hindu Society, to regain its former glory.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MURDER.

DADU, June 30.
Considerable commotion prevailed when a posse of police rushed into the premises of Dadu Local Board and arrested a Muslim official.

It is alleged that on the previous day he took his wife to Raddore, where he cruelly murdered her and threw her into a pit.—United Press.

BOMBAY'S HONOUR AT STAKE

Make Congress Session A Unique Success

APPEAL TO COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY

The following letter has been addressed to all commercial and other important Associations in Bombay on behalf of the Reception Committee:—

As you are aware it has been decided by the All-India Congress Committee to hold the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in the last week of October next. This great National honour is conferred on Bombay after a long period of 18 years and this particular Session will be both memorable and historical, because it will be the first Session after a lapse of nearly three years. Along with the honour, Bombay has also a serious responsibility to discharge, to make the ensuing Session a great success. This responsibility has been undertaken by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee relying upon the usual full co-operation and assistance of the various commercial and trading associations as well as of prominent citizens and the local Congress expects that in this venture, it will receive full support and sympathy from all the commercial bodies as well as individuals in the City.

Expecting an early and favourable reply and thanking you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,
President: K. F. Nariman,
Vice-President:—
Nazindas T. Master.
General Secretaries:—
Abid Ali Jafferhah,
Ganpatishanker Desai,
Treasurer:—
Mulraj Karsondas.

Mahatma On Socialist Party

(On Page 5)

Malaviyaji's Denial

Not Yet Resolved To Resign Membership Of C. P. Board

BOMBAY, June 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has been having informal talks with various friends in Bombay has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The statement published in this evening's papers that I have decided to resign the membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board is incorrect, but I regret to say that my differences with the Board remain unsolved. As the differences are vital, I feel I owe it to the country that I should place my views before my countrymen and also before the All-India Congress Committee, if one is convened, or the Working Committee of the Congress at its meeting on the 27th of July at Benares, before finally deciding upon the course I shall follow."—A. P.

Congress Meeting Broken Up

ROWDY SCENES AT NAPPPOO HALL

Citizens Deplore Disgrace To Matunga

A motley crowd of boys and some young persons who are reported to be members of the local Vyayam Shala of which Mr. B. N. Mehlsher is the president assisted by a few drunken persons indulged in rowdiness at a public meeting called under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Saturday night. The meeting had ultimately to be dissolved owing to the continued and persistent rowdiness of this crowd which was obviously bent on breaking up the meeting. The incident created a sensation in Matunga and the large audience that attended the meeting went away disgusted.

The meeting was organised by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee when it was announced that speeches would be made on "The Task Before Us". Mr. Abid Ali Jafferhah was unanimously voted to the chair. In the course of his introductory remarks Mr. Abid Ali referred to the unfortunate dispute that had been raised over the question of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee. He informed the audience that personal invitations had been sent to Messrs. B. G. Horniman and Mr. B. N. Mehlsher to attend and present their point of view on the dispute before the public of Matunga. He very much regretted that they could not be present.

At this stage two boys of the Vyayam Shala got up and asked Mr. Abid Ali to read out the statements appearing in "The Sentinel" of that evening wherein Messrs. Horniman and Mehlsher had expressed their reasons for not attending the meeting. Mr. Abid Ali explained that he was coming to the question raised presently. He was, however, not allowed to speak. Mr. Abid Ali repeatedly made appeals to those who were shouting to keep order and listen to what the speakers had to say. He assured them that every opportunity would be afforded them to express their point of view. But the disturbers seemed to be bent upon breaking up the meeting and were not in a mood to listen to reason. The audience got disgusted with this persistent rowdiness and raised vehement protests against it. And ultimately the meeting was dissolved by the president.

Messrs. Horniman and Mahesari in the "Bombay Sentinel".

MR. ABID ALI'S REPLY.
Mr. Abid Ali replied that after giving his views on the subject of the meeting he would explain the views of the District Congress Committee on the unfortunate dispute. He also wished that Messrs. Horniman and Mahesari had made it convenient to attend the meeting so that the public could have understood the view-points of both the sides. Just then at the moment another member of the audience questioned the propriety of Mr. Abid Ali's presiding over meeting. He was told that Mr. Abid Ali was unanimously elected to preside. Thereupon the same person asked why the President of the "F" Ward Congress Committee did not preside.

AN EXPLANATION.
Mr. Abid Ali explained that owing to some domestic difficulty, he was unable to be present and to preside. But a public meeting even when called by a Congress organisation can elect its own president if the audience so choose. He cited the example of the two meetings recently held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. and presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, though Mr. Nariman was the president of the B.P.C.C.

BENT ON BREAKING UP MEETING.

This explanation ought to have satisfied any reasonable person. But by this time the three persons now supported by a determined group of some school children and about fifteen persons began to shout whistle, make cat calls and thus raised a pandemonium. Mr. Abid Ali tried to restore quiet and assured the audience that he would give facility to them to express their views. This was not sufficient for the trouble makers who seemed to have come with the pre-conceived idea of breaking up the meeting. After some people had tried to restore order, it was found that the meeting could not be continued. Consequently the meeting was declared closed.

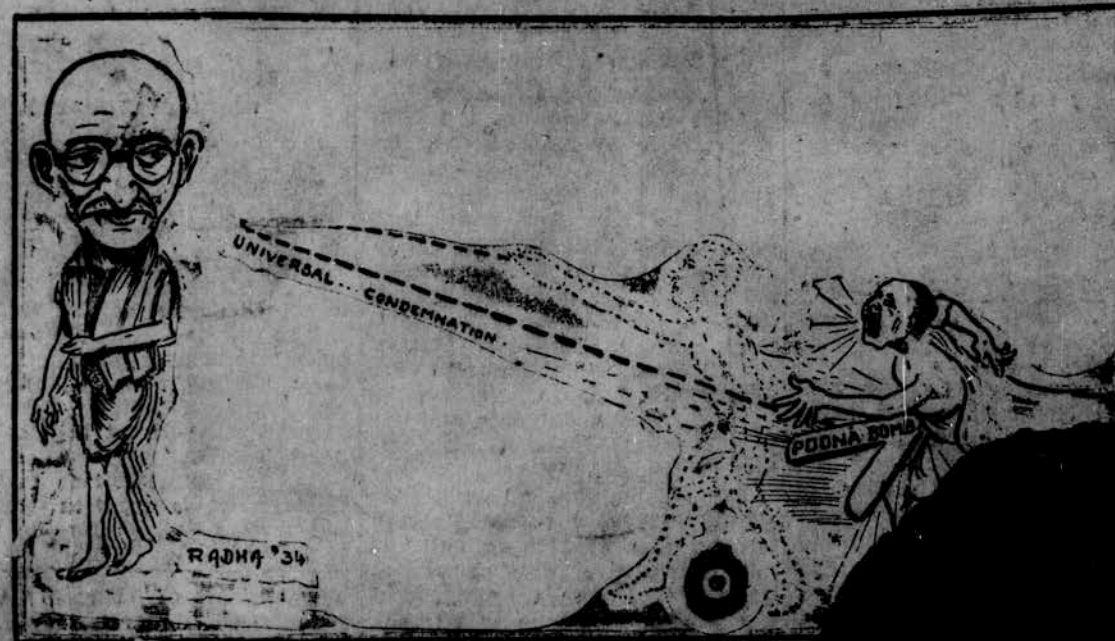
We extremely regret the unseemly conduct which disgraced the meeting at Matunga.

(Sd.) M. K.

CITIZENS CONDEMN ROWDYISM

Disgrace to Fair Name of Matunga

The undersigned, who were present at the following meeting, held in connection with the rowdy scenes at the Congress meeting at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Saturday night, deplore the disgraceful conduct of the rowdy elements who broke up the meeting.



The return of the Boomerang is deadly in its effect.

Better Tendency In New York Cotton

WAVE CAUSES UN- BUSINESS ABOUT CROP OUTLOOK

London Gold Firm But Silver Quiet

OR CHANGES IN GRAINS, JUTE AND RUBBER

BOMBAY, June 30. Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates ruled slightly.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York cotton market continued to be influenced by weather conditions in the cotton belt. There has been increasing uneasiness about the outlook on account of the heavy wave. The tendency was better and prices closed firm with a rise of 7 pints.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET.

Gold was firm but silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT QUIETLY STEADY.

Live and Chicago wheat markets ruled quiet but steady. Chicago Oats also were quiet, for want of an incentive.

MINOR CHANGES IN JUTE AND RUBBER.

Thendron metal market was closed to-day. Jute and rubber witnessed minor rises. Linned was unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

Thendron Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

CODN

LAST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, June 30.	
Previous closing rate	12.33
Today's opening rate	12.43
Differ	+0.10
Today's closing rate	12.42
Differ	-0.01
Broach Station J.A.	Rs. 210
Broach Station New A.M.	Rs. 217-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 30.	
Previous closing rate	6.50
Today's opening rate	6.46
Differ	-0.04
Today's closing rate	6.48
Differ	+0.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 30. The cotton market has been still influenced by her conditions in the cotton belt due to the heavy wave there has been increasing uneasiness about the outlook. Although buyers were few, there have been maintained at levels allowing only small gains for sellers.

Today's market ruled with a better tendency although towards close prices eased on well profit-taking.

Trading in her option commenced 8 points at 12.43 which was due to dry weather in the western belt where there has been causing appreciation. It improved by 4 points on foreboding but again declined on pricing finally closing at 12.42 with an 8 of 7 points over yesterday's close.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following are the opening ranges:

July (12.28/12.32)	12.22
October (12.32/12.44)	12.43
December (12.44/12.58)	12.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following are the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July	6.51
American October	6.48
Egyptian July	6.49
Egyptian October	6.25

BROACH COTTON

Broach A.M. fine, between Rs. 216-12 and Rs. 217-12 at night. The closing rate was Rs. 217-12 at 9.45 p.m. as New York futures showed a rise of 7 points after evening by 15 points from the May's closing rate.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates are available in the Market on 30th day 1934.

BROACH FULLY G. QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	24
10-30	24 1/4
12-30	24 1/2
14-30	24 3/4
16-30	25
18-30	25 1/4
20-30	25 1/2
22-30	25 3/4
24-30	26
26-30	26 1/4
28-30	26 1/2
30-30	26 3/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 30. Liverpool wheat opened quiet about 1 1/4 penny lower at 55 1/4 for July and 59 1/4 for October. Prices moved in sympathy with other markets.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, June 30. Prices in the Chicago wheat market opened higher at 90 3/4 for July and 92 1/2 for Sept. due to unfavourable weather conditions but later declined due to the lessening of speculative interest.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 30. Chicago oats opened steady at 43 for July and 43 1/2 for September. In the absence of demand, the market was quiet but steady.

Rye opened steady at 70 1/2 for Sept. but business was restricted for want of an incentive.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 9.30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (2225 5/8 buyers 2225 3/4 sellers) closed.

Lead (211 1/8 buyers 211 3/16 sellers) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (234 1/4 to 234 3/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (214 5/8) 214 5/8

Doandies August (216 3/4) unquoted.

Lightning August (218 3/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8) 6 13/16 paid and value

July-Sept. (6 15/16) 6 7/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Lined Bombay June-July (212 3/8) sellers

Lined Calcutta June-July (212 1/8) sellers

Lined La Plata June-July (210 5/8) sellers

Rapeseed Toria June-July (210 1/4) sellers

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRAIDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool: Liverpool New York October 122 at Cross Rate 5.05.

Bombay-Liverpool: Bombay J.A. 209-Liverpool July 6.51 Rs. 74-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-Liverpool: Bombay A.M. 1935-Liverpool May 1935 6.41 Rs. 63-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York: Bombay J.A. 209-New York July 12.15

Bombay-New York: Bombay A.M. 1935-New York May 1935 12.75 Rs. 64-1/2 at Cross Rate 5.05.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31 3/8) dol 30 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/4) dol 14 3/4

U. S. Steel Common (dol 39 3/8) dol 38 1/4

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

Paris on Bombay (5-7 1/8) 5-7 1/8

New York on Bombay (38-12) 38-12

Berlin on Bombay (38-12) 38-12

London on Shanghai (1-4 3/8) 1-4 3/8

London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

The local silver market ruled with an uncertain tendency. Prices opened at Rs. 35.9, 35.9 and 35.9 and moved within narrow fluctuations. Following easiness in Shanghai exchange and lower London cables. There was some speculative selling and prices declined by about 2 annas but again improved to opening rates on general buying.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34 3/4, 34 3/4 and 34 3/4 and declined by 1/2 anna on a slight improvement in the sterling rate.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16

4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales 1933-34 1932-33

Receipts to date 29-6-34 7531000 8632000

Visible Supply 29-6-34 5272500 7042000

Quantity in Sight 29-6-34 1187000 13341000

Quantity out of Sight 29-6-34 1272500 13094000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 30. Castor seeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/13; Highest Rs. 25/15/6; Closing Rs. 25/14/6; Clearing Rs. 25/14.

Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/6; Lowest Rs. 26/5; Closing Rs. 26/5/6; Clearing Rs. 26/6.

Cotton seeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/1; Lowest Rs. 16/11; Closing Rs. 16/12; Clearing Rs. 16/12.

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/7/6; Highest Rs. 22/8/6; Closing Rs. 22/7; Clearing Rs. 22/8.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 24/4; Highest Rs. 24/5/6; Closing Rs. 24/4; Clearing Rs. 24/4.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Fair Business In Coals And Teas Steady

SCRAMBLES FOR LOANS GREATER THAN ANTICIPATED

RECOURSE TO BANK OF ENGLAND FOR A LARGE AMOUNT

Usual Quiet Saturday Conditions In Commodities

LONDON, June 30. Although it was expected that some tightening up of the condition would be experienced in connection with the end of the half year's requirements the scramble for loans was greater than anticipated and recourse to the Bank of England for a fairly large amount at their usual 2 1/2 per cent lending rate was necessary.

Usual quiet Saturday conditions prevailed in commodities.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 29. Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17 1/2
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17 1/2
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17 1/2
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17 1/2
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KAMSHET INCIDENT

"Common Occurrence": Not Much Significance Attached

Enquiries reveal that two iron chairs were placed on rails near Kamshet Station, 35 miles from Poon on Monday night prior to Mahatma Gandhi's departure. The authorities do not attach any significance to the incident. It appears that a patrol trolley passing the crossing did not discover any thing, but, later, a patrolman discovered the obstruction and removed it. The authorities point out that the obstruction would have been seen by the engine driver as flash lights extend over 300 yards, and there was enough time to pull up the train. It is further pointed out that it is a common occurrence.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

Ban On 78 More Lifted Bringing Total To 200

CALCUTTA, June 30. The Bengal Government to-day lifted ban on 78 more Congress Organisations, thus bringing the number of associations, whereon ban has been removed to 200, until now.—United Press.

HAVOC OF FLOOD IN DURGAPUR THANA

24 Villages Affected: People & Cattle Swept Away

MYMENSINGH, June 30. The latest report from Susang at the base of Garo Hills show that in Durgapur Thana, alone, 24 villages are affected by the flood. Of these two are completely submerged and a number of villagers and innumerable cattle swept away.

VOLCANO IN EMBRYO?

Fissure In Public Road: Mysterious Fulmination Of Dark Smoke

DARBHANGA, June 30. A strange phenomenon believed to be a fore-runner of a volcano in embryo occurred yesterday noon on the road south-west of the polo ground.

Though no fissure is traceable in that area, the road suddenly became very hot, and masses of dark smoke began to fuminate.

Extreme heat on the road scorched the feet of travellers who happened to pass along that time. This phenomenon lasted about 10 minutes.—United Press.

Meeting In Calcutta On July 12

CALCUTTA, June 30. Under the auspices of the Temple Defence Committee, the All-India Sanatanist Leaders' Conference will be held in Calcutta on July 12, 1934, to consider the political situation, particularly the question of Council Entry, when His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Maharaj Puri, will preside.

Sanatanist representative leaders from all parts of the country are expected to attend.—United Press.

CHARGE OF EVADING PAYMENT OF TOLL

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 29. The statement of the accused, denying the charge of obstructing a public servant, and pointing out that the prosecution had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that he, the accused, was in the motor car at the time when, it is alleged, the car, owned by him, evaded payment of toll to the employee of the con-

25 ACCUSED TO BE TRANSPORTED

Judgment In Machhipol Riot Case

NATHIAGALI, June 30. Mr. Ibrahim Khan, Additional Sessions Judge of Peshawar delivered judgment in Machhipol Riot case in which three persons were killed, and 17 injured in last November.

Of the 39 accused 25 have been sentenced to transportation for the rest acquitted.

The riot was a sequel to the appointment of Village Chowkidar, whose brother, it was alleged, was responsible for the abduction of the wife of a member of the rival faction in the village of Machhipol, Hazara district.—A. P.

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Gandhiji's 'No' To Millowners?

"No Case For Wage-Cuts When Your Budgets Are Balanced"?

AHMEDABAD, June 30. The meeting of the Arbitration Board consisting of Gandhiji and Seth Chimanlal Parekh was held yesterday night at 9 p.m. and lasted upto 11 p.m.

Though strictest secrecy is maintained regarding the proceedings of the meeting, it is understood that the millowners put their case for their wage-cut proposal for about two hours and impressed upon Gandhiji the necessity of cutting wages of workers.

It is stated that they said that they were working in loss and if this state of affairs continued they would be compelled to close down the mills which would be a disaster both to themselves as well as to labour.

"HEAVY LOSSES."

They of course admitted that formerly they had earned good profits but that should not compel them to pay higher wages. They are said to have advanced argument that the cost of living had considerably gone down while wages were the same, which had resulted in some mills making heavy losses.

The plea of labour that the millowners were putting aside certain sums as depreciation which was clear profit to them was wrong in as much as they had spent lakhs of rupees for machinery and building and they must provide for future exigencies.

They are stated to have shown their willingness to put an axe on their commission but at the same time are stated to have insisted that wages of workers should be cut as millowners wanted to show some facts and figures.

SABARMATI, June 30. The Arbitration Board consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Millowners' Association, met again this afternoon in the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, to consider the question of the wage-cut. After an hour's discussion it was announced to the Press that as the arbitrators were not able to come to an agreed understanding, and as it was necessary in the interest of all concerned that the question should be fully investigated, it was decided that Gandhiji being unable to spare the necessary time in the near future, a substitute should be appointed in his place to go into the question fully and arrive at a just decision. The name of the substitute will be submitted by the Labour Association on or before 7th July.—A. P.

Cup Of Bihar's Misery Full To Brim

Acute Famine Ravages Villages, And Makes Relief Work Impossible

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 30. The cup of Bihar's misery is full to the brim.

Hardly had it recovered from the shock of ravages wrought by the earthquake and after the shocks followed in quick succession by floods, hail and severe rain and storms than comes the alarming news of acute famine and consequent deaths by starvation prevailing in Dhanbad Thana in Champaran District.

It is reported that the condition of the people of Konkhana, Demaria, Gobrahla, Devipur, Jolhatoli and others is truly deplorable. Starvation is writ large on their faces. The condition of the residents of village Bhagura is still worse, where a major portion of the land is barren, giving little yield.

SANATANIST LEADERS' CONFERENCE

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TELLING STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION

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The President asked them to keep quiet. The Labour leaders also asked the processionists not to shout.

Before adjourning, the House carried a resolution protesting against the "Empress Mills" lock-out and contributing Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the children and families of strikers requesting Government to appoint a Board of Conciliation.—United Press.

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tractor by taking the machine at full speed, was recorded this afternoon before Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurja, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. C. J. L. Stokes, of Messrs. Kulkarni, Nixon and Company, Bombay, is charged by Haji Abdul Salim Khan, Government Toll Contractor, under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code. The hearing was adjourned to July 3.

Southern Selling And Liquidation In Cotton

LOW TEMPERATURE IN TEXAS BUT SLIGHT RAIN

Buyers Watching Crop Developments

SMALL BUSINESS IN CLOTH AND YARN

Bombay, June 30. On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on unfavourable weather, but reached later on realising and liquidation. There was some Southern hedge selling against loan cotton.

NO RAINS IN TEXAS.

Latest cables state absence of rain in Texas and dry hot wind were blowing but later on there was some fall in the temperature. So far no serious damage is done to the crop and some fresh buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports is meeting with realising and Southern selling.

NO RUN-AWAY.

The immediate future of the market entirely depends upon weather conditions in Texas which have arrested the general attention of the trade. However, we think it safe to buy on all important declines as the critical period for the growing cotton crop is still ahead. At the moment the demand is not sufficient to sustain prices if weather improves as demand for cloth and yarn continues unsatisfactory. The market is likely to be irregular with wide fluctuations and in the near future, there is no reason for any run-away market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Friday at about the highest level of the day, at a rise of 5 points with October 12.52. The opening was mainly due to unfavourable crop reports but to unfavourable demand was satisfied. Southern selling, realising and long liquidation had a depressing effect on prices. There was a steady decline in prices throughout the session and after a decline of 17 points from the opening level the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 7 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 12.35c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy with increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 12.28c. per lb.

NEW YORK.

On Friday the Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at unchanged prices, but the market opened very steady at a rise of 4 points owing to adverse weather reports. There was some speculative buying and a further rise of one point was added to the opening improvement and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 6.55. There was some Continental buying which met with profit-taking. Later prices sagged on slight rains and long jobs' liquidation. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points at 6.84c. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures again ruled quiet but steady and closed at unchanged prices with July 5.21, October 5.15 and January 5.13.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was nothing doing in this section except scattered buying and selling. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points down while Spot Sakels were 3 points up at 8.35. Uppers futures closed at a decline of one to four points with Spot Cotton one point higher at 7.03d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular with a slight improved enquiry for Ashmouni contracts. Sakels closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 3 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 2 to 5 points.

COTTON CONTROL BILL.

The "Commerce and Finance" States:

"What is to prevent, some of them ask, a farmer from planting for a very much more cotton than he is allowed under the quota system and then hedging what he cannot sell, tax free? Here seems to be something that may produce a legal tangle. There is much in it to interest any cotton man. Suppose, for example, that in the course of the next few months a farmer realizes that he is going to produce 50 bales more of cotton than he is allowed under the Bankhead Bill. He proceeds to sell a 'Job' contract in the future market.

Then the market falls a couple of cents a pound and he closes out the job and takes his profit. Plainly, nothing can be done about it. Suppose, on the other hand, when the contract matures he delivers the cotton. Has he made a sale, in a strictly legal interpretation?"

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October highest 12.52 plus 05 (10 a.m.) lowest 12.52 -12 (3 p.m.) Liverpool October highest 6.55 plus 05 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 6.53 (3.57 p.m.) Messrs. Sarphand Prithvi have received the following cable—

New York: Buyers cautious awaiting crop developments; some realizing by Pulls, southern selling.

Messrs. Chundil Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends—

Liverpool: Market very active. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'call' cotton. Drought continues but temperature is falling.

Liverpool: Market steady. Declined on liquidation and hedge selling outside growth. New Orleans and Southern selling. Demand inactive. Unfavourable weather Texas continues.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool: 9-21 a.m.: Light rains Eastern Belt. Memphis District (Tennessee). New Orleans District (S. E. Louisiana). Excessive heat continues. Western belt generally fair, all balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

6-28 p.m.: Hedges of loan cotton off-setting fresh buying on adverse crop news.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 29.	
July 1934 ..	12.15-07
October 1934 ..	12.35-12
December 1934 ..	12.50-11
January 1935 ..	12.55-10
March 1935 ..	12.64-12
May 1935 ..	12.75-12
Middling Spot ..	12.35-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 29.	
July 1934 ..	12.13-08
October 1934 ..	12.34-10
December 1934 ..	12.47-11
Middling Spot ..	12.28-08

NEW YORK.

New York, June 29.	
July 1934 ..	12.15-07
October 1934 ..	12.35-12
December 1934 ..	12.50-11
January 1935 ..	12.55-10
March 1935 ..	12.64-12
May 1935 ..	12.75-12
Middling Spot ..	12.35-10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 29.	
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	15,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
Days' Exports to the Continent ..	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.	
June 1934 ..	6.57+01
July 1934 ..	6.59+01
August 1934 ..	6.54+01
September 1934 ..	6.52
October 1934 ..	6.54 6.50
November 1934 ..	6.45
December 1934 ..	6.45
January 1935 ..	6.46-01
February 1935 ..	6.46+01
March 1935 ..	6.46
April 1935 ..	6.46+01
May 1935 ..	6.46+01
June 1935 ..	6.45+01
Middling Spot ..	6.84+08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.	
July 1934 ..	8.14
October 1934 ..	8.30
November 1934 ..	8.33
December 1934 ..	8.36
January 1935 ..	8.39
February 1935 ..	8.43
March 1935 ..	8.43
F. G. F. Spot ..	8.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 29.	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.11
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.21
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.41
Good (No. 2 Staple) ..	5.20
Fine (No. 2 Staple) ..	5.41
Superfine (No. 2 Staple) ..	5.60
Good ..	3.63
Fine ..	3.73
Superfine ..	3.83
Good ..	3.83
Fine ..	3.93
Superfine ..	4.03

BROACH.

Liverpool June 29.	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.11
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.21
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.41

OOMRA.

Liverpool June 29.	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.20
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.41
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.60

BENGAL.

Liverpool June 29.	
Good ..	3.63
Fine ..	3.73
Superfine ..	3.83

SCINDE.

Liverpool June 29.	
Good ..	3.83
Fine ..	3.93
Superfine ..	4.03

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 30. Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 208/4 for Broach J.A. delivery and at Rs. 215/2 for Broach A.M. delivery. There was some scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 207/8 for Broach J.A. while new crop Broach was quoted at Rs. 215/8. Later on the market was steady with a small enquiry. The undertone of the market was steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET OPENED AT A DECLINE OF 4 POINTS AND LATER ON WAS QUOTED 2 POINTS DOWN. THE LOCAL MARKET RULED STEADY AND CLOSED AT 5-30 P.M. AS UNDER—

Broach J.A.	208 8 0
Broach A.M.	215 2 0
Oomra July	187 8 0
Oomra D.J.	183 12 0
Bengal July	181 8 0
Bengal D.J.	143 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 30	
Extra	
Spring Sup Fine PG Good	
Bengal U.P.	140 137 135 130
Punjab	140 137 135 130
Rajputana	140 137 135 130
Oomra No. 3	193 190 188 184
C. P. No. 1	206 203 201 197
C. P. No. 2	199 196 194 190
Broach No. 2	215 212 210 206
Punjab-Ame	223 220 218 216
Surat	275 272 269 266
Rajputana	273 270 267 264
Navsari	277 274 271 268

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 30.	
83 Toyomankwa K Mandusar	191 1/2
106 Toyomankwa K Khandwa	189
80 Toyomankwa K Dhamangan	188

TOYOMANKWA K PANDURNA 191 1/2

100 Toyomankwa K Vemal	188
104 A Damodar Nandura	183 1/2
174 A Damodar Chikhi	189
35 A Damodar Akola	183 1/2
100 A Damodar Dhandhuka	208
42 Anandilal Poddar Khirakiya	171

104 Anandilal Nimbhora 172 1/2

133 Anandilal Nimbhora	172 1/2
68 Brel and Co. Sindhurni	182 1/4
100 Bombay and Co. Jalgaon	177

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 30	
Bengal Superfine	146/49
Bengal Fine	142/44
Bengal F G	138/39
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142/44
Sindh-Punjab F G	138/39
Wardha-Hing	142/49
Nagpur/Savner	197/159
Pandhurna	191/92
Yemmal	190/91
Arvi	193/95
Ellichpur	192/93
Amraoti-Berar	183/85
Khamgaon	185/86

Daily Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

East: Generally fair central area generally fair on Friday, partly cloudy and light thunder showers on the coast. West: Generally fair, partly cloudy; cloudy in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

MULKAPUR

Khandesh	177/79
Jalna/Salt	177/79
Burwah/Sanavard	158/90
Broach Fine	212/73
Punjab/American	218/23
Punjab/American mix	210/18
Cambodia	212/18
Miraj/Sangli	218/23
Compta Good	218/23
Bagalkot	193/198
Kampala	339
Buaga	336
Jinja	331
Manza	325

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 30	
In full-pressed bales.	
Yesterday. This year.	

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.	
Khandesh	584 274,865
Central India	5 213,613
Barsi and Nagar	184 174,086
Hyderabad-Gaonani	139 48,774
Berar	598 440,209
Central Provinces	109,951
Total	1,490 1,261,012
Dholera	2,498 315,837
N. W. Provinces	5,884
Rajputana	448 54,245
Sindh-Punjab	492 173,152
Broach	326,887
Compta and Dharwar	249 53,748
Western-Northern	683 36,257
Coochabada	326
Tinnevely and Cambodia	31,340
Persian	1,741
American	26,379
Egyptian and African	153 118,059
Comilla, Burma and	28
other sorts.	6,413 2,238,003

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 28th June	
In full-pressed bales.	
Yesterday. This year.	

EUROPE

Europe	200 348,979
Japan and China	10,396 882,960
Coast Ports	125 16,590
Up-country by Rail	109,935

AFRICA

Up-country by Road	57,144
Japan	10,721 1,415,008
Total	10,721 1,415,008

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, June 30	
T. T. on London—	
Previous closing 1-4 1/8	
To-day's opening 1-4 5/16	
To-day's closing 1-4 1/4	

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, June 30. The following is the summary of the principal local markets—
Money—Market easy with few borrowers—Call rate one per cent.
Securities—Short covering—Undertone good—Market likely to fluctuate within a narrow range.
Shares—Urgent liquidation over in steel shares—Heavy short covering and some bull support.
Further improvement in prices anticipated—Other speculative shares remarkably steady—Burmese and Powers show good undertone—Mills and Cement quiet but steady.

Southern selling and liquidation in American cotton—Still no rain Texas but temperature low—Local market small business—Scattered buying at the decline. Liverpool opening advances very steady—Broach J.A. Teji-Mandi declared at Rs. 208/8. Bullion—Short covering and speculative support in Silver—China advances quiet—Fears of some action by Chinese Government—Either export duty or embargo on export—Local market to follow London—Gold market active and firm—Improvement in dollar to 5.84 1/2—Silver market declining 1/8 to 3/16d.

Wheat and Linseed—Good enquiry for spot linseed—Some up-country selling well absorbed—Later exporters bought—Wheat very steady market—Foreign advances quiet—Locally undertone good.

Seeds—Castorseed market steady—Linnseed steady—Cottonseed weak—Increased selling pressure on better rains up-country—Groundnuts market quiet—Narrow fluctuations.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 29	
Lineed September	7 1/3
Lineed May	6 1/3
Wheat September	4 4/3
Wheat May	4 4/3

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 29	
July 0.90 1/8 -1 7/8	
September 0.91 -1 3/8	
December 0.92 1/8 -1 5/8	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 29	
July 55 1/2-1/3d	
October 59 7/8 plus 3/8d	
December 61 5/8-1/8d	
May 63 1/2 plus 1/8d	

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 29	
Spot silver 48 1/4 plus 1/4c	
July delivery 48 3/4 plus 25c	
September delivery 47 1/2 plus 30c	
Tone: Firm.—604 tenders were promptly stopped.	

GOLD & SILVER

The local silver market again ruled steady with scattered buying and short covering. There was utter absence of any offerings and the undertone of the market was good. Shanghai Exchange on London opened at 1-4 5/16 and closed quiet at 1-4 1/4. It is feared that China will put an export duty. Thus the local market will not be guided by China advances but will follow London market. The gold market was very steady following some improvement in dollar to 5.85 and London Paris cross rate being 75.51.

COTTON OPTION PREMIUMS

Bombay, June 30	
F G Broach April/May (35) Teji	7.44 3/4
Broach Premium about Rs. 31/31 1/4	
F G Broach April/May (35) Teji	7.44 3/4
225 premium about Rs. 12/12 1/2	
F G Broach April/May (35) Teji	7.44 3/4
premium about Rs. 5/2 1/2	
F G Broach April/May (35) Mandi	8 3/4
premium about Rs. 3 1/4	
Monthly April/May (35) Teji/Mandi	Rs. 8 1/2
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Rs. 1	
1/2 1/4	
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi Rs. 1	
1/2 1/4	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 29.	
T. T. London on—	
Berlin ..	13.00
Amsterdam ..	7.44 3/4
Brussels ..	21.64
Madrid ..	36.96
Milan ..	59.00
Berne ..	15.54
Paris ..	70.59
Prague ..	121.56
T. T. London on New York	5.05 3/16
Closing rate ..	5.05 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 29.	
Gold bar Fine per oz.	58-17/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 29.	
Interest Day to Day Loan 6-3/4 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days market Loan ..	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 29.	
Sheet standard ribbed lb.	
100 ..	11 0
20 ..	11 0
30 ..	11 0
40 ..	11 0
50 ..	11 0
60 ..	11 0
70 ..	11 0
80 ..	11 0
90 ..	11 0
100 ..	11 0

LONDON CEMENTS.

London, June 29.	
100 Bundi	28 12
70 Gwalior	28 12
250 Indian	385 0
40 Katni Def	1270 0
100 Katni Ord.	336 0
75 Okha	336 4
100 Punjab	17 14
100 Shababad	335 0
70 United	89 8

INSURANCE.

London, June 29.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	33 12
200 Oriental	3,750 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 12

ELECTRIC.

London, June 29.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1402 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bom. Tram	143 2
100 Katni Ord.	236 4
100 Broach	11 0

MONEY MARKET BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sports Jottings From Here and There

CHANGE BOMBAY'S CRICKET SEASON

(By SPORTSMAN)

It is a pity that the proposal for the Cricket Championship of India tournament which the Board of Control for Cricket in India has been planning to inaugurate this year, is not receiving that amount of support from the Provincial Associations which the cause deserves. The Bengal and Assam Cricket Association has re-affirmed its previous decision against holding the tournament next cold season. In its opinion it is yet too early to think of starting such a tournament. First of all, every association must set its house in order and Bengal started off by increasing the period of the three representative matches from one day to a day and a half. These matches are Bengal Gymkhana v. British Schools, European Schools v. British Schools, and European Schools v. Bengal Gymkhana. From the names, let nobody be deluded into the belief that these are mere school teams. They are, as a matter of fact, representative of the best Indian, European and British talents available in Calcutta.

BENGAL'S CRICKETING ACTIVITIES.
Besides appointing a Sub-Committee to frame rules for these representative matches, the Bengal Association made a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Bengal Gymkhana for the improvement of their ground at Tallah Park. That sums up the constructive activities undertaken by Bengal this year. I do not, for the life of me, understand how this is going to help Bengal to rise to the front rank of Cricket provinces. They have turned down the proposal of the Board of Control to share the expenses of a from England next cold weather. They aver that £500 is too big a sum for them to bear at present. I should have expected them to put their seasonal fixtures at least on a proper and systematic basis.

They have enough clubs in Calcutta to form a League Tournament. But they continue still in the old club match system as they do in Bombay. It is time that they pay more attention to this aspect of the question.

BENGAL AGAINST AFRICAN VISIT.

Another important decision which the Bengal Association has made is in regard to the proposed visit of Coloured Cricketers from South Africa. It does not need a very fertile brain to deduce from their negative decision that the "Burra Sahibs" of Calcutta would have nothing to do with a "nigger" team. Is it not surprising that while the representatives of the Indian Football Association of Calcutta are touring South Africa at the expense of the very same "niggers," the "bosses" at home should refuse to entertain a return visit from that country?

VOTE AGAINST GUJARAT AND HYDERABAD.

Bengal also voted against the affiliation of Gujarat and Hyderabad (Deccan) Cricket Associations as separate entities. They recommended that the former being in the same area as the Western India States should be attached to the same body. And Hyderabad should be merged into the Mysore Association. If I am not very much mistaken Bengal's fear is that too many associations in Western India would mean a large voice in the Board of Control for that part of India. Poona's demand for a separate association for Maharashtra has perhaps added to that suspicion. As cricket is still in an undeveloped state in the east, Bengal and her sister provinces are not in a position to stand by themselves yet. So, they can not counterbalance

the weight of the Bombay Presidency.

CASE OF HYDERABAD STRONG.

I am afraid this is an apprehension which hardly needs countenance. It is impossible for Bombay to do anything through the Board of Control—granting that it has a dominant voice in it—which is against the wishes of the rest of India. Every application for affiliation therefore should be considered on its merits. While there may be some ground for the amalgamation of Gujarat and Western India States, I do not see any reason why Hyderabad should be tucked on to the distant Mysore. As it is, Hyderabad is doing a lot in the matter of sports, and particularly cricket. Every encouragement should therefore be given to it to join the vanguard.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION AWAKE.

It seems the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association has shaken off its stupor at last. A meeting is going to be held shortly. I hope it will decide once for all against the Quadrangular Tournament. It has outlived its period of utility and let us give it a decent burial. The time has come for the inauguration of a tournament on an All-India basis, absolutely devoid of communal colour. Bombay should welcome the proposal of the Board of Control to play the final rounds of the Inter-provincial tournament in this city. The question has been shelved for long. But it would brook no further delay.

BOMBAY'S CRICKET SEASON.

While talking on Bombay Cricket, I feel disgusted at the way the club matches have been arranged. Despite the fact that most of the matches have to be abandoned owing to the rains or play hide-and-seek with it during

the progress of the game, no move has so far been made by the authorities to alter the season. Everybody seems to take it as a matter of course. It took years and years of agitation and cogitation before the Quadrangular Committee would agree to postpone this tournament from the monsoon months to a more seasonable date. When November-December became the Quadrangular Season, it was generally thought that the Cricket Season itself would be shifted accordingly. But people were soon disillusioned about the conservatism of the Cricket-gods of Bombay. I cried myself hoarse a few years ago about this silly infatuation for the monsoon months in imitation of the English season. They are yet to be convinced that because this is England's Cricket Season, it does not necessarily become suitable to India's climate. But, be it said to the credit of the rest of India, that they have fixed their season's more or less according to their climatic conditions. Bombay alone which by the way suffers most from the vagaries of the clerk of the weather, stands self-condemned. It is now up to the B. P. C. A. to mend this folly.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND IN 1936?

The news reached us a few days ago that the Imperial Cricket Conference had tentatively approved of an Indian team visiting England in 1936 and the M.C.C. returning the visit in 1940. It was to have been confirmed on the 25th inst. But no news has arrived as yet. I trust it will be finally accepted by the Conference. There are several other important points affecting India are to be placed before it, the most important of them being the equality of her status with Australia. Let us hope the decision will be all in favour of India.

He Loved And Lived For His People

Mayor's Tribute To Memory Of "G. O. M. Of India" Whose Noble Example He Urges Audience To Emulate

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the "Grand Old Man of India", were paid by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, the Mayor of Bombay, at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held on Saturday, at the Elavatsky Lodge, to celebrate the 17th death Anniversary of the great Indian.

In his presidential speech, the Mayor referred to the nobility of character of the great man, and asked the audience to emulate his noble example. The doctor loved and lived for his people, and his life was one continuous record of selfless service in the cause of national freedom and of the suffering millions of India.

FIRST INDIAN M. P.
Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was the first Indian to become a member of the British Parliament. He was the father of the Indian National Congress. His nobility of character, his indomitable courage, his patience and perseverance had won for him not only the esteem of his country but also the esteem of the whole world. The great doctor had no communal prejudices and his life and teachings showed the broad catholicity of his views. The President concluded by urging the public to read the life and writings of Dr. Naoroji, the great patriot and politician of India.

Congress Electioneering Campaign Begins

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's Tour Programme In South India

With the Blavatsky Lodge meeting on Friday evening, the electioneering campaign of the Parliamentary Board of the Congress has commenced in right earnest.

In consultation with the Congress Parliamentary Board, the Provincial Boards will organise meetings all over the country, when well-known leaders of the Congress will address meetings and carry on propaganda for the Parliamentary Board.

S. INDIAN TOUR.
The General Secretary of the Parliamentary Board, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who has been busy drafting the Party's Election Manifesto, is leaving Bombay on an electioneering tour. He is starting on Monday night reaching Madras on July 4. At Madras, besides addressing public meetings, Mr. Desai will discuss with prominent leaders of the Congress about the forthcoming Assembly elections and the work that is to be done at Madras.

FROM MADRAS TO TRICHY.
Mr. Bhulabhai is leaving Madras, the same night and reaching Trichinopoly the next morning, where he will be accompanied by Mr. S. Satyamurti. Both the leaders will address meetings there and discuss with the local Congressmen.

The party leaves Trichinopoly on the night of July 5 and reach Madras the next day.

The further tour programme will be settled by Mr. Desai after discussing with Madras leaders.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Mr. Satyamurti On Assembly Elections

BOMBAY, Saturday.
"It is very important that all people who are qualified to be voters for the Assembly elections should get themselves registered as voters immediately."

This was the appeal broadcast by Mr. S. Satyamurti who left for Madras to-day.

"Among other qualifications," he continued, "anybody who has paid income-tax last year, i.e. anybody who gets an income of Rs. 1,000 a year, or about Rs. 84 per month in any occupation is entitled to be a voter. I appeal to all such persons to get themselves registered as voters if they are already in the list. There is time till about July 24 for this being done."

"Certainly these voters should not promise their votes to anybody in advance. Now that the Congress is arranging to contest every seat, I appeal to all voters to reserve their votes and vote for Congressmen."

"There will be no candidates against the Congress except those put up by communal or reactionary parties."—United Press.

Srinagar.—The death occurred last night at Jammu of Shri Rani Sahiba Pathanji, the widow of the late Raja Sir Ramsingh uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir army.—A. P.

OWING TO THE TREMENDOUS RUN LAST WEEK!

The Management have to re-lease this glorious Masterpiece for

Second Week

MAGNIFICENT—SUPERB—are the mildest words for

"The HOUSE of ROTHSCCHILD"

the picture which has no landmark in the screen history of Bombay

GEORGE ARNOLD

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as the most famous European has ever known—a series of brilliant victories is

FINANCIAL FORESIGHT PERSONAL CHARM—CUNNING AND PHILANTHROPY!

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCCHILD"

the famous House whose swords of all Europe cannot divide! With

GEORGE ARNOLD

LORETTA YOUNG
BORIS KARLOV
ROBERT YOUNG
HELEN WEST

COURT AND DANCING SCENES IN TECHNIQUE

The programme includes Big Band "Wolf", the Sillyphony, Musical in Tech

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30 P.M.

WELLINON

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GEORGE WHISKEY

193 "SCANS"

WAS TOO BROAD!

SO HE BROKE TO THE SCREE THE WHOLE V TO ENJ

GREAT SACLE CATCHY DIES FASTER PEPPERING DAZZLING

INCLUDING—LOAN

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R & Y

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- (1) The well-known books on Sex & Health by Prof. Gamblers.
 - (2) Books on Sex & Health by English Authors.
 - (3) All Birth Control Requisites.
 - (4) Medicines and Appliances for Impaired or Lost Vitality.
- Complete Stocks held in Bombay by the

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B. A. NATH & CO.,
6, Rampart Row, Fort,
Who solicit your visit to their showroom or will gladly send you complete catalogues, postpaid.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Sleem And Miss Wright Beaten

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 30.
At Wimbledon in the Tennis Championship (second round) Metaxa and Countess Szapary (Austria) beat Sleem and Miss Wright 63 7/5.

Pataudi Taken Ill: Advised Rest

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 30.
At Worcester, Pataudi stated, to-day he was suffering from nervous strain, and has been medically advised rest. He will be out of cricket for three weeks.

SURREY'S CHEAP DISMISSAL

Make 175 Against Aussies Who Knock Up 136 For 3

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 30.
The match between Australians and Surrey began, to-day at the Oval, in sunny weather. Wicket was good. Surrey winning the toss elected to bat and send Gregory and Sandham as the opening pair, and at lunch made 59 for four.

The following are other Surrey players:—Watts, Fender, Gover, Allom and Brooks.

Woodfull who is suffering from cold, and Chipperfield, O'Reilly, Wall and Oldfield, stood down from the Australian team.

Resuming after lunch, Surrey were all out for 175.

The Australians had made 136 for three at the close.

SURREY (1st Innings).

Sandham, l.b.w., b McCabe 1
Squires, st. Barnett, b Grimmett 6
Barling, l.b.w. b Grimmett 1
Holmes, b Ebeling 8
Gregory, b McCabe 48
Brown, l.b.w., b Grimmett 3
Watts, c Fleetwood Smith b Grimmett 13
Fender, b McCabe 6
Gover (not out) 29
Allom b McCabe 0
Brooks, c Barnett b Ebeling 32
Extras 18
Total 175

Bowling Analysis:—Ebeling 2-54 McCabe 4-24; Grimmett 4-84; Fleetwood Smith 0-15.

Fall of Wickets:—15/1; 25/2; 27/3; 42/4; 65/5; 101/6; 111/7; 113/8; 113/9

"ENDEAVOUR" FAILS AGAIN

Beaten Over America Cup Distance At Falmouth

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 29.
At Falmouth competing over a 30 mile course which is practically the distance of the America Cup race, the British challenger "Endeavour" was beaten in time allowance by three minutes by "Astra." His Majesty's "Britannia" was third.

"Endeavour's" defeat was due to taking an excessive reach in.

BRITISHER WINS GOLF TITLE

Henry Cotton Breaks Run Of American Victories

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 29.
At Sandwich, in the British Open Golf Championship, Cotton (England) won with 283. He has thus equalled the record for the same course, established by G. Sarazen, in 1932.

Cotton has broken the run of the American victories from 1924 in the open championship, the last English player to win having been A.G. Havers at Troon in 1923.

Cotton's rounds to-day were 72 and 79, his last round out home being 40 and 39.

Brews (S. Africa) was second with a total of 288 rounds. Brews had the best two final rounds of 70 and 71.

Padgham (England) was third with 290.

The full scores were:—Cotton (England): 67, 65, 72 and 79. Total 283.

Brews (S. Africa): 73, 74, 70 and 71. Total 288.

Padgham (England): 71, 70, 75 and 74. Total 290.

MacDonald-Smith (U.S.A.): 77, 71, 72 and 72. Total 292.

Kirkwood (U.S.A.): 74, 69, 71 and 78. Total 292.

D'Allemagne (France): 71, 73, 71 and 77. Total 292.

Disturbing Conditions.

A high wind made conditions most difficult. At the end of the morning round, Cotton led with 204, which is a record for three rounds in the championship.

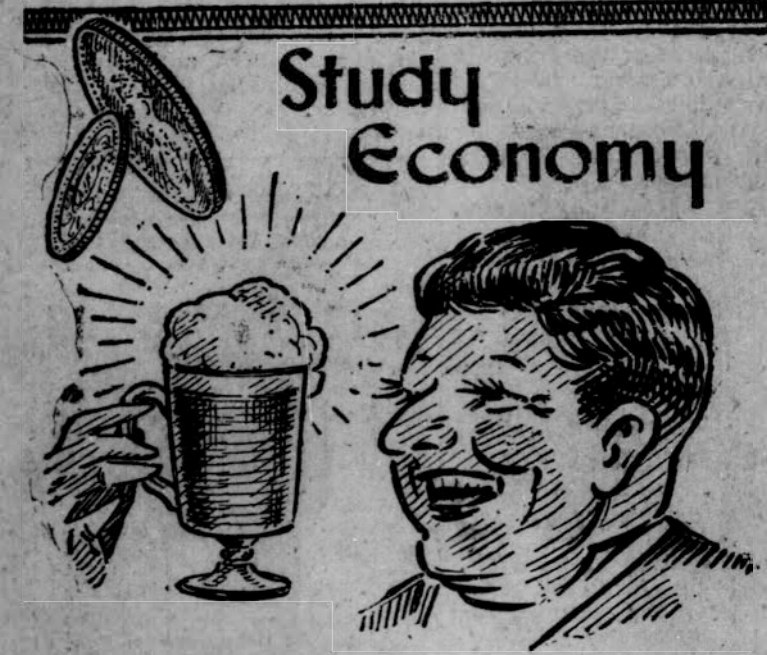
Cotton led ten strokes from Kirkwood (U.S.A.), who was 215. D'Allemagne was third with 215.

Padgham was fourth with 216. Charles Whitcombe, Davies and Brews (South Africa) were fifth with 217. McLean, the Walker Cup player, returned the lowest card for the morning 69, for the third round. He had a score of 222.

Sarazen, who had put up the record, now equalled, had 222 at the end of the third round.

Densmore Shute (America), the holder was 19th with 78 and 301. Sarazen was joint 20th with 80 and 302. The leading amateur, Jack MacLean, the Walker Cup player with 69 (the best round of the day) and 78 totalled 300.

Fifth in the list were Bert Hodson and Charles Whitcombe with 295. Ernest Whitcombe and Allis follow with 296; Twine 297; Burton 298; Ward, W.H. Davies and Jarman 299; Reginald Whitcombe and McDowall 300.



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Value for Money - With 'Pep' & Cheer, Is what you get In Pure 'S' Beer!

"S" Insist on BEER.

IN 27 oz. BOTTLES

International Speculators Foiled By Morgenthau

Suddenness Of Embargo Due To Shipments Of Silver To Foreign Destinations

WASHINGTON, June 29. Mr. Morgenthau states that the suddenness of the embargo on silver is due to the receipt of information that international speculators were making large shipments of the metal to indefinite foreign destinations. He stated that the embargo was not a surprise to him, but that it was a necessary step to protect the United States from the loss of its silver supply. He added that the embargo was not a surprise to him, but that it was a necessary step to protect the United States from the loss of its silver supply. He added that the embargo was not a surprise to him, but that it was a necessary step to protect the United States from the loss of its silver supply.

SILVER MARKET DISTURBED

NEW YORK, June 29. Following the imposition of the embargo silver futures fluctuated approximately from 125 to 160 points below London parity. The activity chiefly was in July liquidation and is switching. It is understood that official purchasing has absorbed liquidation, the market closing at the day's best rates namely 35 to 60 points higher. However sentiment is confused and the future of the market hazy—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN KONKAN

Earthquake Shock Recorded On Friday

POONA, June 30. A heavy rain has been strong in the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Madhya Pradesh, and Malabar. The rain has been nearly general in the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Madhya Pradesh, and Malabar. The rain has been nearly general in the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Madhya Pradesh, and Malabar. The rain has been nearly general in the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Madhya Pradesh, and Malabar.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar, Konkan, Orissa, South West Bengal and Lower Burma during the next 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,190 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 2-4 p.m. (Indian Standard Time) on Friday, June 29.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30th June 1934.

GRAVE RIOTS IN MILWAUKEE

Strikers Storm Electric Railway & Light Company's Works

(SPECIAL CABLE). MILWAUKEE, June 29. Unrest is spreading rapidly among the striking employees of the local electric railway and light company. One man was killed and six injured removed to hospital and 22 arrested in the rioting last night, when a mob attempted to storm the company's works, and was repulsed with firehoses and teargas bombs. A youth was electrocuted when he tried to force an entrance into the company's plant with a crowbar, which came in contact with the switchboard. The high tension power line, belonging to the company has been dynamited and almost the entire means of transport paralysed.

TRUCE DECLARED

MILWAUKEE, June 29. Following sporadic outbreaks of rioting the situation is easier in connection with the strike of the employees of the local electric railway and light company. A truce was declared after a threat by the company to plunge half the city in darkness—Reuter's Special.

CONGRATULATION FOR MR. POCHKHANAWALA

Prominent Citizens' Move For Fitting Reception

The following manifesto has been issued over the signatures of prominent citizens of Bombay, headed by Mr. Hussainally M. Rahimtulla:— "An organising committee of the following citizens and businessmen of Bombay is formed under the presidency of the Mayor of Bombay, to give a fitting reception to Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Kt., J.P., at an early date, on the recognition of his services to Indian Banking and Trade by the Government of India by the conferment of the title of Knighthood on him."

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Annual Gathering At Patna In December

LAHORE, June 27. The eighteenth annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association will be held at Patna under the auspices of the Patna University during the last week of December, 1934. The following subjects will be discussed: Economic Planning for India, the Indian Economic Survey, 1933-34, Theory of International Trade, the Economic History of India in the first half of the last century, and a current topic, to be announced later. Papers on any one of the above subjects are invited so as to reach the Hon. Secretary, Dr. L. C. Jain, D. Sc., University Professor of Economics, Lahore, not later than 30th September 1934.—A. P.

BURMESE POLITICAL ON HUNGER STRIKE

SEALDAH, June 29.

Shin Ahriya, brother of Reverend Ottama, who was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for having disobeyed the order under Section 144 prohibiting him from making any political speeches at Shwabo, Upper Burma, is reported to have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged refusal by the jail authorities to place him in the "A" division.

It may be recalled that he resorted to hunger-strike and continued for 81 days in 1932, in the Mandalay Central Jail, while serving a term of imprisonment for seven years in connection with a sedition case.—United Press.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 30-6-34 Colaba Point 0.19" Fort 0.30" J. J. Hospital 0.19" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.15" Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 28.45" Fort 35.70" J. J. Hospital 32.73" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 33.17" Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 10.82" Fort 14.26" J. J. Hospital 15.98" Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 10.28" Fort 16.06" J. J. Hospital 14.54" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.79"

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30TH JUNE 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

DE VALERA'S TRIUMPH IN ELECTIONS

Opposition Plan To Capture Local Bodies Fails

DUBLIN, June 29. The returns in eleven out of twenty-three county councils have now been completed. De Valera has obtained a clear majority in four. De Valera told Reuter that the opposition plan to capture the local bodies has miscarried. The O'Connell's representation has greatly increased in almost every part. He hoped those who relied on the economic war to break the spirit of the Irish would realise their error. Both the people and Government would welcome a just settlement with Britain. "We are prepared now as always to meet Britain in friendly discussion but force, economic or otherwise, would never lead to a lasting settlement."—Reuter.

SEARCH AT VIRAMGAM

Collection Order Governing Kathiawar Ports

The Director, Indian States' Bulletin writes:— A new phase has developed in connection with the Kathiawar ports. An order has been issued by the Collector to minutely search all passengers arriving from the States and passing through Viramgam. No discrimination is being made with regard to passengers coming from Bhavnagar, although it is a member of the Customs' Union and has treaty rights as a full British port since 1860.

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HITLER PACIFIES

Tides Over Crisis After A Critical Week

BERLIN, June 29. Rumours are legion but a close analysis of conditions strengthens the belief that an immediate political crisis in Germany is unlikely. Herr Hitler has spent the most critical week since he assumed power, but has scored a triumph as mediator over the warring elements in the Cabinet, mollifying in turn Von Papen and Dr. Goebbels, following the former's banned speech in Marburg; then the Labour Minister Seide, who is head of the Stahlhelm in the quarrel with the Brownshirts. Hitler has even pacified several big industrialists who were perturbed by the Nazi economic policy. Rumour involved the Reichswehr, but the officers made it known that they favour no political escapade, and would march at the orders of President Hindenburg and Herr Hitler only. As regards the suggestion of a general strike that would be extremely difficult to organise while Nazi worker leaders supervise every group in all the industries—Reuter's Special.

HITLER'S WILL IS BASIS OF LAW

The theory put forward in Nazi speeches that Germany is now Hitlerland by law is endorsed by Professor Carl Schmitt, the constitutional lawyer, in an interpretation of present German legal conceptions. He agrees that the Weimar Republic Constitution is dead and that the will of "The Leader" is the basis of law in Germany, and he approves the remark of the head of the organisation of German State lawyers that "the National Socialist ideal has triumphed over the evil spirit of Weimar."

DR. SCHACHT WANTED TO RESIGN

But Demurred At Threat Of Being Sent To Concentration Camp

PARIS, (By Mail). A sensational story of a recent interview alleged to have taken place soon after Easter between Herr Hitler and Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, has been published by "Le Capital," a responsible financial journal. Dr. Schacht, it is said, told Hitler that he would not be a party to Germany's fraudulent bankruptcy and presented the resignation of himself and of the Minister of Finance and National Economy. He was then told by Herr Hitler that he and the other two Ministers could choose between remaining at their posts and being sent to a concentration camp. This closed the conversation.

FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Officials Move Govt. For Sanction Of Seed Loan?

NOWGONG, June 29. The terrible experience of a distressed family floating in the river on a raft in company with a tiger is reported from Singmar.

It is stated that the tiger apparently caught in the flood made a dash for the raft as it drifted with the current.

The people who were on it were too terrified to make any attempt to drive it away and the animal made itself comfortable for some time and later leapt on to a tree trunk.

The Assam Government has taken prompt steps to afford facilities for relief by authorising the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong to spend money as much as was essentially required. Local officials have moved the Government for sanction of Rs. 1 lakh for seed loan. The Deputy Commissioner states that water is receding in the interior districts.

A report from Mikir says that an elephant was washed away by the flood and drowned.—A. P.

MEHTA JAIMANI IN AFRICA

LAHORE, June 29.

From private information it is learnt that Mehta Jaimani is now in Africa. He has been accorded enthusiastic reception all over the country. He has founded various institutions. He is delivering the message of Indian culture. He is the first Indian to be invited to take part in the Parliamentary Union of South Africa, where the Prime Minister eulogised his services. Mehta Jaimani is the President-elect of the South African Hindu Mahasabha Session, 1934.—United Press.

HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK

Thirteen Deaths Recorded In St. Louis

NEW YORK, June 29. The heatwave from the Rockies which had revived the spectre of drought, has somewhat abated in the central plains, but it is hotter than ever in the Atlantic seaboard. New York has broken a sixty year record with a shade temperature of 97. Thirteen deaths from heat were recorded in St. Louis where the thermometer showed 99, while in Washington the temperature was official, recorded at 101 though in Government offices it reached 110.—Reuter.

SAMOAN AGITATOR'S SENTENCE REVISED

But He Will Be Banished From Country

(SPECIAL CABLE). WELLINGTON, June 29. The sentence passed on Nelson, the well-known agitator has been revised by the court which decided to remit the remainder of his prison sentence, but enforce the sentence of banishment from Samoa.

GERMAN WOMAN SENTENCED IN PARIS

Found Guilty On 'Provocation To Spying' Charge

(SPECIAL CABLE). PARIS, June 29. The law passed in January last making "provocation to spying" a punishable offence, was applied for the first time to-day when the Correctional Court sentenced a German woman Frau Von Oetern to two years imprisonment and twenty years local banishment on the charge of asking a foreign engineer in a cafe at Montparnasse to communicate to her documents relating to the latest types of submarines, aeroplanes and the French eastern frontier fortifications.

THE ALMIRAH

that makes History



FRENCH FISCAL REFORM

Chamber Passes All Articles Of Bill

(SPECIAL CABLE). PARIS, June 29. The Chamber has passed all articles in the Government's Fiscal Reform Bill which eliminates a number of small taxes, and broadens the whole basis of revenue. An earlier message said:— Government have secured a vote of confidence on an important issue, the Fiscal Reform Bill, when the Radical amendment, to the article abolishing special taxation on luxury articles, and fixing the general turnover of tax at two per cent was rejected by 324 votes to 223.

TOBACCO SMUGGLERS FINED £75,000

Contraband Brought From Antwerp In Tug

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, June 29. A record fine aggregating £75,000 or in the alternative six months imprisonment each was imposed on a cigarette maker and a Master Mariner of Portsmouth for smuggling a large quantity of tobacco. The contraband was brought from Antwerp in a 60 year-old tug and secretly landed at night time in a creek near Portsmouth. The boats were brought to Woolwich by road. The vessel returned to Antwerp for further cargo but was wrecked off Dunkirk. The first mentioned accused had previously been fined £15,000 for smuggling tobacco in war time in a submarine.

Lady Willingdon was warmly received when she was called upon to speak by the Lord Provost on the occasion of the presentation of the Freedom of the City at Edinburgh. Her Excellency said the last two days had been the most wonderful time during their varied career in many parts of the Empire.

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The "CHANNEL GRIP" of their patent doors is so strong and secure that burglars cannot open them and no insects, dust or flames of fire can pass inside.

WOODEN cupboards were the order in old days. But they offer no resistance to thieves, and in case of fire just burn as fuel. Their doors during rains would swell and refuse to close properly, while in dry season they would shrink leaving openings for white-ants, moths and other insects to pass inside and ruin the costly dresses and other articles. Dust and dampness also are free to do full damage. Steel Almirahs were a step forward. But with their rickety construction and loosely fitting doors they were not much better.

GODREJ PATENT STEEL ALMIRAHS with the "CHANNEL GRIP"—make History

The front ends of their patent doors have been bent and formed into "Channels" or grooves (Our Patent No. 18815)—the channel in one door fitting into the channel in the other door so strongly and securely that burglars cannot pull them open and white-ants, moths or other insects or dust and flames cannot pass inside. The back ends also have been formed to project behind and grip the door jambs as strongly and securely (Patent No. 18814).

GODREJ PATENT STEEL ALMIRAHS For the Modern Home and Office

will protect your expensive dresses and other valuables at home or important books and documents in your office against theft or damage by white-ants, insects, dust and flames of fire.

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CRADLE-LAND OF THE KANARESE

(Continued from page 19).

This Kannada enthusiast's sly thrust, as I am inclined to suspect it is, at the aggressively anti-Kannada Telugus of the present day. When one comes across words meaning 'downwards' and 'lower' for Southwards and Southern (as on pp. 27 and 32), it sets one thinking how a cartographical convention, of European origin and in itself arbitrary, which makes the lower side of maps and globes represent the South, should, by being impressed on our minds in the school-room and elsewhere, so far influence our native vocabulary as to make us talk of going "up" or "down" when we mean going North or South, and this even in our most patriotically puritanic moods. These are, however, quite minor defects.

The book is written in a style that is pure and simple, yet forceful and dignified. Simplicity seems to have been pursued sometimes at the cost of clarity. The impression, however, improves on a second reading. It is very amusing to find the name of the Orientalist (Sten) known in one place transmogrified into 'Kanya', the name of one of our ancient Rishis. It was a pleasant surprise to the reviewer to find that the author, though he belongs to what is known as the Southern Maharashtra Country, is free from the besetting sin of the writers of this part of Karnataka, who spell the name of their province in the Marathi way, that is, with a dental 'n' instead of the corresponding lingual. This is apparently due to the influence of Marathi, which has the name so corrupted. It is indeed a pity that the awakened Kannadigas of this part of Karnataka, who resent its name of 'Southern Maharashtra Country' as a derogatory misnomer and wish to have it replaced by the fitter term of 'Northern Karnataka', should still be so ignorant or careless about the orthography of the very name of their beloved province. The prevailing error is perpetuated even in the title of the leading Kannada monthly of Northern Karnataka called 'Jaya-Karnataka'. Mr. Joshi, therefore, must be congratulated on his scholarly care in giving the name of the country as 'Karnata' and that of the language and the people as 'Karnataka', with a lingual 'n', as they should be. In the few places where the nasal appears otherwise, the mistake may be laid to the charge of the printer, or it may be due to the oversight or perhaps over-wisdom of the proof-reader. The use, however, of the word 'Kannada' for 'Kannadiga' or a Kannada man, as in the sub-title of the book ('Kannadara mula-sthana') seems to be quite an unprecedented one.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

In his last chapter which is entitled 'A Bunch' the author dwells on sundry topics which most readers will find of immediate practical interest. In it Mr. Joshi appeals to the several castes and groups forming the non-Kannada elements of the Kannada land to repay the debt of that land's hospitality to them by identifying themselves with its literary culture and aspirations. Among these elements Mr. Joshi gives (on pp. 105-7) a high meed of praise to the Sarasvat Brahmins settled in the Kannada country for their attainments in and contribution to Kannada letters. When he at the same time advises them to identify themselves with the cause of Kannada much more than they have hitherto done, I do not think that it is mere querulousness on his part. It may only mean that he expects better and greater things from them than from the other non-Kannadigas settled in the Kannada country. If it is so, the expectation is really the author's tribute to the Sarasvats' singular abilities or their special aptitudes and adaptability. If such was not the case, it would be invincible for Mr. Joshi to pick out the 'Sarasvats and Gauds' (as he calls them) and suggest to them to take 'the Kannada tongue' 'into their harems'—in other words, to make Kannada their home-tongue in place of the Marathi or Konkani which they now use. Changes in the mother-tongue of any people are rarely brought about by deliberate or artificial efforts. They come about mostly by force of natural circumstances. Apart from that, Sarasvat Brahmins are not the only people who need Mr. Joshi's advice, however kindly it may be meant. There is the great community of Mahomedans, who speak Hindustani, and there are the non-Brahmin Marathas and allied castes, who speak Marathi or Konkani, as their home-tongue in several parts of the Kannada country. The Catholic Christians and the Muslim Navayats of the West Coast both speak and write

Goanese or Konkani. Amongst the advanced Hindu castes, besides the Marathi Deshasthas and Karhadas, there is the numerous and enterprising caste of Chitpavans or Konknanasthas, to which Mr. Joshi himself (as I take it) belongs, and the members of which have stuck to the use of Marathi or the peculiar form of Konkani called Chitpavani for private and domestic purposes. These last are even accused of having imposed the alien Marathi officially and educationally on the Kannada natives of the parts in which they have settled. As for a change of the mother-tongue, it is true that a very small number of Chitpavan and Karhada families living their isolated life among Kannada people in the two talukas of Sirsi and Siddapur in the Karwar district and the adjoining Mysore territory have been obliged to Kannadify themselves for many generations past; but it is equally true of a similar number of Sarasvat families living in similar circumstances in certain parts of Mysore and the Dharwar district. There they have taken Kannada 'into their harems,' and they needed no preaching to do so. On the other hand, as an instance of how natural forces work in such matters, it is noteworthy that there are large colonies of Chitpavans settled centuries ago in the villages of Karkal and Mundaji in the Mangalore district, who still preserve their original Chitpavani tongue, whereas their caste-fellows in their own homeland of Chitpurn have Marathised themselves almost wholly. If it is legitimate to ask the semi-naturalised minorities in the Kannada province to exchange their tongues for the common tongue of the province, a Hindustani enthusiast may as well expect all the provincial tongues like Kannada to make room for the 'national tongue' in all concerns of life.

A TRIBUTE

Be that as it may, it does one's heart good to see in one who is a Kannadiga only by adoption like our author a champion of our forlorn dismembered Karnataka, upholding its cause so wholeheartedly and even more ably than most true-born Kannadigas. His devotion to Karnataka can be compared to that of Dinabandhu C. F. Andrews to India. Few Britishers or Marathas can 'enter into the skin' of a subject-nation like the Indians or a fallen people like the Kannadigas as the Dinabandhu or Mr. Joshi can. Mr. Joshi has the quality in him of that famous Cambridge scholar, Erskine Childers, who though belonging to a dominant people fulfilled himself in securing justice to another people whom his own had wronged, and fell a martyr to the cause of liberty in the Anglo-Irish War of 1920-22. They are indeed the salt of the earth. Considering its hurried passage through the press, the printing of the book is remarkably well done, and the set-up fine. The provision of a map and an index attest to the author's being alive to the fact that in the rush of modern life these are not merely amenities but absolute necessities to the average reader of a work like this. The most important of the misprints have been corrected in an errata list, and the rest are, as Mr. Joshi hopes, such as can easily be corrected for himself by any intelligent reader. On pp. 65-6, however, the variant reading given of a passage from the Srimad-Bhagavata is obviously wrongly worded, because the last two words of the variant (viz. 'dakshina Karnataka desan') do occur in the original text, so that if the variant were substituted for the words of which it is given as the variant there would be a meaningless repetition of those two words. This is clearly the author's oversight. It may also be noted that the Sanskrit quotations are often misprinted. All these blemishes can easily be removed in the next edition of the book, which we may hope to have the good fortune of seeing at an early date.

S. D. NADKARNI.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 10). He quotes from Dnyaneshwar to prove that up to and including his time, Marathi was not at all influenced by Persian and quotes from subsequent writers and poets as well as from the letters of Shivaji Maharaj just to show how deep that influence had gone in spite of the efforts of Shivaji to Sanskritize Marathi. At the end of the book the writer makes one bold denial, and it is that the statement made by certain Marathi writers to the effect that Hindu Sadhus of the Deccan were preparing the country for a revolution ever since 1200 A.D. and that Shivaji was

TELEPATHY A DEMONSTRABLE FACT
From Actual Results In 90,000 Tests Biologist Declares His Belief In Extra-Sensory Perception

From Duke University comes a report, published by the Boston Society of Psychical Research, that gives an account of the most important study ever made of what is variously known as telepathy, mind-reading and clairvoyant communication. Although it is not the first time that a university has embarked on such research, never before has the Duke scale been even approached and never before has such analytical acumen been brought to bear on the results. About 90,000 trials were made at guessing the numbers or symbols printed on cards. Consequently, for the first time the psychologist, and the mathematician have enough statistical material on which to base conclusions, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempfert in the 'New York Times'.

At the outset it would be well to define the terms that have been in use in his field. By telepathy is meant the perception of the mental processes of another person without any aid but that of thought. Clairvoyance means the perception of objects or facts without the aid of the senses. The experiments conducted at Duke were both telepathic and clairvoyant in nature.

A FORMER BIOLOGIST.

The man who undertook the formidable task of making 90,000 tests was Dr. J. B. Rhine, once a biologist, now a psychologist. He says in the preface to the Boston Society's publication that he was drawn to the subject of telepathy some experiments conducted by Sir Oliver Lodge, then a young professor of physics at Liverpool. Rhine and his wife appeared on Professor MacDougall's doorstep one day and informed that distinguished psychologist, just as he was about to step into a taxicab and take a steamer for a world cruise, that they had made up their minds to abandon biology. MacDougall was both appalled and impressed. It seemed 'magnificently rash,' as he says, for a man without resources to throw over an assured academic career in an accepted science to enter a field which to most university professors reeked of fraud, self-deception and amateurish tinkering. Having in his time pleaded for the consideration of psychic research as a university discipline and convinced himself that Rhine had the qualifications of a researcher, MacDougall aided him in finding a post at Duke. The president of the university, Dr. W. P. Few, was likewise sympathetic.

HYPNOTIZED SUBJECTS.

Rhine began by trying to find out how accurately children could guess numerals stamped on cards. Then he passed on to college students, who had to call out numerals on cards sealed in envelopes. The hits were about those that

a product of their teachings, is absolutely without any foundation. He deals with the kind of poetry written by the Marathi poets and remarks that ideas about patriotism as it is understood to-day, are comparatively modern. The book is sure to prove interesting to those who know Marathi and Urdu, both of which as the author rightly asserts, belong to the Aryan stock and are therefore just like sisters.

"SHIRISTAN" By Saiyed Mah-mad Azam Fahmi Tirmizi, Mak-taba-e-James-e-Milliyah, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Double Crown 18mo. Pp. 120. Re. 1.

We have already noticed Mr. Tirmizi's poems in these columns and we once again say that his poetry, which is full of fiery imagination and true inspiration, is worthy of a perusal by all lovers of good poetry. He represents the new school of thought and being himself the very embodiment of revolt against the old and conventional ruts of Urdu poetry he writes not only in a new style but also on new themes.

BOOKS RECEIVED

God and the World, by R. D. Dutt (International Publishers, Ranceh).

The Blank Cheque, by Richard Blake Brown (The Fortune Press London) price 7/6.

Empty of Heart, by Laura Whetter (Ward Lock, London).

White Wolf's Law, by Hal Dun-ning (Ward Lock, London) price 3/6.

McLean Plays a Hand, by George Goodchild (Ward Lock, London) Price 3/6.

The Fleetwood Mansions Mystery, by Maurice B. Div (Ward Lock, London).

Russia To-day, by N. Bannerjee (K. N. Chatterji, Calcutta) price Rs. 3.

Federal India, by N. C. Roy (The Book Co., Calcutta).

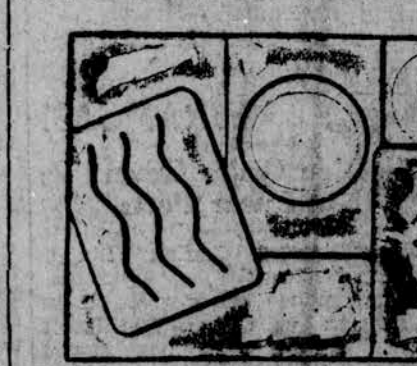
The Martyrdom of Husain, by

could be attributed to pure chance.

It was when he began to experiment with thirty hypnotized subjects that Rhine's zeal was definitely aroused. The correct guesses outnumbered the expectations of chance. Dr. K. E. Zener of Duke University thereupon devised the cards reproduced on this page. Each bore one of five symbols—a circle, a rectangle, a plus sign, a star and two parallel wavy lines. These cards were used in packs of five each, twenty-five in all. The percipient subject, a student, called the top card as the pack lay face down on a table. There were other experiments—telepathy at a distance and in the same room, for instance.

PRODING MENTAL ACTIVITY.

Rhine tried the effect of sodium amylal on a particularly susceptible subject and found that it dulled his wits and lowered his scores to what might be expected on the basis of pure chance. With car-



The Five Cards Designed by Dr. Zener for the Experiments in Telepathy and Clairvoyance Conducted at Duke University by Dr. Rhine.

students to conduct a conspiracy on the other hand, the gain above chance expectation was doubled. As a rule, visitors had a distracting effect, and so had turbulences. Prodding a percipient into mental activity helped. One excellent subject was stimulated to improve his score, so that in one memorable sitting he actually made twenty-five consecutive hits. Sleepiness and fatigue were bad in their effects.

Given 90,000 trials, a statistician can calculate how often a hit will be made. The actual results show that correct guesses were made so often that it is impossible to explain them on the easy theory of "they just happened." In fact, the odds against the chance hypothesis as an explanation are multimillions to one. In the case of 90,000 trials. And that the laws of probability or chance are right there can be no question, in view of the severe tests to which they have been put by life insurance companies and others who must reckon with them.

How are these results to be explained? Fraud is ruled out. It would be impossible for a group of

successfully for three years without ultimate detection. Incompetence and self-deception are also out of the question in view of the constant criticism to which Rhine was subjected by his university colleagues, and above all by the experienced Professor MacDougall. An open-minded physicist might try to explain everything on the wave theory, as Sir William Crookes did soon after Marconi's first wireless success. In other words, the ink-figure of a star or a plus sign on a card is assumed to radiate waves which are picked up by the mind as if it were a radio set attuned to a station. Rhine regards this as fantastic. Waves ought to diminish rapidly in energy with distance; but his distance results showed no such diminution.

EXTRA-SENSORY PERCEPTION.

Rhine believes in what he calls "extra-sensory perception," which means "reception of an unknown form of energy by an unknown mode," something which involves "the nervous system quite as much as it does any cognitive process."

Why does he prefer his term to such high-sounding and slightly quackish designations as "super-normal perception" or "cryptesthesia," which implies a "hidden sense"? For the simple reason that to him there is nothing freakish or esoteric about extra-sensory perception. If yours is keener than mine it is for the same reason that your eyesight or your sense of smell is better. That this is so, Rhine and others have discovered through the simple process of watching telepathic and clairvoyant ability develop with practice, just as a muscle grows stronger with use. There are champion percipients as there are champion bicycle riders and prize-fighters.

While Rhine does not pretend to explain what extra-sensory perception is, he regards it as something perfectly natural, 'an integral part of mental life,' something that belongs to all of us. Like an open-minded scientist, he courts criticism, which means that his opponents must read the 169 pages of a carefully presented report, including the simplest chapters on the mathematics of probability that has come to the notice of this editor.

Rare Arabic Mss.

Princeton Collection Includes New Koranic Fragments Of 7th Century

Rare Arabic manuscripts have been discovered in the Princeton University Library. This discovery, among others, was announced on May 29 by Dr. Philip K. Hitti, Associate Professor of Semitic Literature, who has been cataloguing a collection of 5,000 old Arabic manuscripts in the library, says the 'New York Times'.

In addition to the Koranic fragments, Dr. Hitti has discovered also in the collection manuscripts which throw light on the lost writings of Claudius Galen, famous Greek physician of the second century; an astrological treatise prepared for the Library of Saladin, and what may be an explanation of the hitherto unintelligible musical notes which the Arabic peoples used in the early centuries.

Galen's works were regarded in his day as the standard text on anatomy and medicine. Professor Hitti believes the translation manuscripts are "among the rarest and most valuable thus far catalogued."

The Koranic fragments are written in Kufic script on vellum and parchment. They are among the earliest Arabic manuscripts known, dating from the seventh century, when the Koran was revealed and codified.

The astrological treatise was written for Saladin, foe of the infidels.

Khawja Athar Hussain and Syed Akhtar Ali (The Imamia Mission, Lucknow).

Nutan Russiaman Dokiyeun (Guj.) (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad).

Jivan Charcha (Guj.) (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad).

Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

CHARACTERISTIC COMPETITION

List Of Prize Winner

The following four competitors have submitted all rect entries. Therefore the first prize of Rs. 500/- is divided equally amongst them each getting Rs. 125/-.

1. Mr. C. S. Narayana Sharma, Fort Chikmagalur, Mysore.
2. Mr. P. R. Iyer, C/o. Grahams Trading Co. Ltd., Produce Department, Fort, Bombay.
3. Mr. Indulal V. Katch, Tiliya Shivas, Gulmore Road, Gori (Kathiawar).
4. Mr. H. S. Walters, 17, Kareem Manz, Ripon Road, B.N.

Forty-two competitors have submitted entries with one pair of mistakes. Each of them is given prize of Rs. 10.

1. Jivanlal K. Chowhan, Near Station, Rajkot Para, Rajkot.
2. Hugh F. Galvin, C/o. G.P.O. Bombay.
3. Rashid M., Near Gondala Gate, Gondal.
4. O. Nyss, C/o. Mr. W. Braganza, 12, Alexander Terrace, Byculla, Bombay.
5. R. D. Newalkar, Laxmi Baug, P.O. Sion, Bombay, 22.
6. M. S. Subramaniam, 19, Shamjee Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P.
7. M. A. Maskaty, Band Master, The M. Infantry Junagadh, (Kathiawar).
8. Umratal Lodha, Devi Bhawan, 38, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
9. P. S. Narayana Iyer, 35, Dhanjee Street, Palanpur Building, 3rd Floor, Bombay 3.
10. Abdulkadar T. Deganiwalla, Noman Building, Sarang Street, Bombay.
11. M. Almeida, 7, Ramjan Building, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.
12. Rambhai Bhallal Patel, New Rangari Chawl, Bandra.
13. Naranbhai Somabhoj, Matunga, Post No. 19 Bombay.
14. Keshavlal Madhavjee, North Dharla Colliery, Dharla, Manbhum.
15. Kantilal B. Parekh, Jajilvan D. Bungalow, Agra Road, Ghatkopar.
16. Tailor H. J. Solanki Topiwalla, Near Gunagath Gate, Dhoraji (Kathiawar).
17. K. B. Madhavarao, Nowpada Road, Thana.
18. Harilal Jethalal Bhagat, News Paper Agents, Jamnagar.
19. Swan Singh, Dhanaram Building, Mayo Hospital Road, Nagpur (C.P.).
20. K. Gulamali, 108, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
21. David Isaac Sargon, Rattan Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay.
22. B. G. Gokhale, Mamlatdar's Office, Japur, North Kanara Dist.
23. Harkishandas Vrajilkar, House No. 30—Van Vadi, Mahim, Bombay.
24. Noorudin Bhajibhoytrator, Mandvi Chowk, Junagadh, Kwar.
25. M. Konhraman Na, Kerala Hindu, Frere Road, Fort, Bay.
26. Omar Farooq, C/o. S. Masood Ahmed, Corporation Office, Seral, Mandaulwa.
27. Haji Rajak Haji Ha, Kaina Sherid.
28. Mrs. B. Greene, 38, Nepean Sea Road.
29. S. B. Kher, 32, Goregonkar Bldg.
30. C. J. Cyriac, 158, Sankli Street.
31. Mrs. E. D'Souza, C/o. J. A. D'Souza, Asst. Controller, Bldg. Ajni, Nagpur.
32. R. L. Somani, Soap Factory, Love, Hathi Baug, Bldg.
33. Mahomed Jamal M, C/o. Haji Karim Ali, Gondiya, B.N.R.
34. K. J. Joseph, 158A, Sankli Street.
35. Ambashanker Bha Raval, Chief Accounts Officer, Junagadh.
36. K. W. Rele, Birbhargir Bldg. Bhat Wadi, Girgaum, Bday.
37. Prabhashanker Gopal Dave, Khodpura, Jethmal, Bly.
38. Ashmalal Abdul, A. Mahomed Co., 58, Abdul Ren Street, Bombay.
39. Shah Chhaganlal, Panch M, Next to Halol, Nijwar Halol.
40. Ebrahim Khan, Agorwalla, Sabjee H. Ujjain.
41. Gopaladas Ladh, Mahim Cloth Ft., May 18.
42. S. R. Mundhe, Popatal ChDadar.

The following 16 competitors get consolation prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. R. H. Divecha, Aglary Lane, Thana.
2. R. R. Joshi, Galli No. 6, Dhulia, West Khandesh.
3. Madhav Anant Desai, 340 Topiwalla's Bungalow, Grant Road, Bombay, 7.
4. Kail Rustomjee, 685, Wadia Manslon, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay.
5. Miss M. J. Abdullaboy, Opp. Beach Candy Bath, Warden Road, Bombay.
6. Eduljee A. Desai, C/o. Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
7. Ganesh Trimbak Phadnis, 639, Shukrawarpeith, Poona City.
8. Noshir Jamshedjee Tata, Bai Jerbal Wadia Chawl G16, Lalbaug.
9. Prof. S. S. Jos, Shankar Baroda.
10. Mulshanker Jim Vyas, Hargovind D Wadi, B.N. 7.
11. Nanabhoj Sje Dordi, Parsi Wada, T. V. Rly.
12. V. M. Deshp, C/o. M. V. Pandey, Malgharwar.
13. M. A. Irani, Bulsar.
14. M. D. Borg, Bushar, Umak Bombay 9.
15. Shah Nagi, Chachand, Samal College Hostel, 3rd Floor, No. 20C, Janagar.
16. N. D. Kac, C/o. Jammon Ltd., Stronach Ballard Pier.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Following is the correct solution characteristics Competition.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustrations	No. of Clues.
1	20	11	4
2	6	12	8
3	11	13	14
4	15	14	12
5	3	15	1
6	7	16	5
7	9	17	18
8	13	18	16
9	19	19	17
10	2	20	10

Mayor: "I never saw the park littered so with paper as it is this morning. How do you account for it?"

Superintendent: "The park commissioner had leaflets distributed yesterday asking people not to throw paper about."

Dr. Cyril Norwood, who is going from Harrow to be President of St. John's College, Oxford, is a great stickler for good English.

Two or three years ago one heard him at an educational function bemoan the common degeneration of the vowel "a" into "I".

A man, he said, by way of illustration, informed a friend of his that he was going down to

"Where are you staying?" asked the other. The reply was, "At the Mitre."

"Ah," observed his friend, "Good old Alma."

ON THE PROMENADE

A Statue's Soliloquy

Freed from the bondage of the human flesh with its tangle of emotional sensations, its desires, submerged and seething in the depths, its doubts, hopes, fears, its ecstasies and its tortures, here I sit immobile, fixed into an unmeaning, stony glare, a mask.

May a statue feel? I ask myself and smile. I smile because I, who am at least theoretically omniscient (I don't mean it in the supernatural or spookesque sense either), mustn't ask these questions. These young people imagine greatness could meet any demand so that a man who was a great patriot like me "ought" to know everything.

Perhaps I don't smile, it is not permitted to me. I must "behave" properly; or I might scandalize the good people who have so long suffered my existence.

Yet the human feelings in me threaten to break through this statue dam and how I burn to give a bit of my mind to the lady upstairs who takes delight in ejecting her pigmented saliva into my 'fenta'.

Not that I mind. On the contrary it relieves me of the nightmare of nothingness and the warm saliva produces a new thrill. And any day I would prefer a human female to the carion-crow.

I do not complain. My right knee is fractured and there is a gaping hole where some clumsy 'ghat' workman allowed me to sustain injury. I suffered tortures—age, alas, does not kill the peacock, male in one. I moved from one backyard to another, watched generations of miserable mongrels worrying bits of dry bones, seen and heard so much.

I long for the music of the Versova sea. My nostrils are a single, great yearning for the salt smell. My home..... But I have learned wisdom too, my heart is...the philosopher's sad heart.

The world has changed a great deal since I lived here..... the noise first nearly killed me. I suffered from insomnia and my forehead was a complicated cobweb of wrinkles. "What a life," I used to groan, "it will kill me." I learned to obtain freedom from the oppression, to relax.

The thought recurs—may a mere statue feel? But why not? Human vanity and my famous knee fracture, apart, I am not much of a work of art. But I have seen beautiful statuary in foreign countries and loved nothing better than to allow

my eye to rest on those its of marble that expressed the beauty of human vision—beauty captured and chilled into delicious and dreamlike form.

And even I, who, I am afraid, am not much of an impressionist, warm gratitude when a stranger's eye wanders on my unworthy anatomy and a young voice says, "Ah, her's Dadabhai. But why have they kept him here in this backyard?"

They are not critical, these people. I overhear their talk which is silly, bitter, clever, cynical and they have only kind things to say of me. Why are they so kind to me? I keep on asking myself. They talk of me with great respect and I, who am imprisoned in these un-beautiful surroundings, burn to express my gratitude.

Yesterday a little child approached me. It watched me with great awe—I was amused. It watched me out of wonder-struck Child's eyes and my fracture attracted its attention. A look of terror came over its face. "The old man's leg is broken, look!" it cried and glided away on nervous, silent feet.

Yes, the children have a great attraction for me. The timid ones watch me uncertainly and exchange glances as much as to say, "Ah, just look at him: what can it be?" They babble out childish nonsense: it warms my old heart. The bolder ones come up and touch me and strut back to boast about it.

Little girls lean occasionally against the railing that protects me against the onslaught of the pedestrians and point at me with secret, almost mystic, gestures. They titter, giggle, have a school girl joke or two. Two school-girls, who were walking holding each other's hand, stood the other day before me and threw shy glances at me. I thought of my little granddaughters, poor things, and the shock of old memories nearly brought a tear in my old eyes. But I did not want to give a fright to my twin-madonnas. They watched me silently like two surprised sibyls. They turned with a slight imperceptible movement and smiled. "But the old man does look like your grandfather....."

one of them was saying. The other one blushed and made a feeble protest. "Not a bit like grandfather..." she was insisting. "But of course he does," her companion insisted "he has gout, too, hasn't he?"

PROMENEUR.

POLICE AGENT PROVOCATEUR

Mr. Oliver Baldwin Exposes Scandal Of Police Deliberately Tempting Persons To Commit Crime

Too-zealous policemen and grand-motherly laws make a dangerous combination, as the Socialist son of the leader of the Conservative Party points out in this trenchant article in "Answers." But his arguments are not political—they will appeal to those who believe that the prevention of crime, rather than the making of opportunities for promotion, should be the policeman's first duty: Mr. Baldwin writes:—

Several recent happenings in our police forces throughout the country have led many people to wonder whether the object of the police is to make crime or prevent it. A tendency to make crime is very often the outcome of excess of zeal on the part of the local superintendent—and such happenings would be far rarer if our local police forces were under more direct control from the Home Office.

"DRINK UP!" SAID THE BOBBY!

We are constantly reading of cases in the newspapers of publicans being fined, even losing their licences—and sometimes their living—through selling drink after hours. A severe penalty for such an offence is understandable,



Shrimati Sharadadevi Mudholkar, who successfully passed Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University this year, is the daughter-in-law of Rao Bahadur Narasim Mudholkar of Jamkhadi. She was born in 1909 and was married in 1932, when she was in the English Third Standard. She then discontinued her studies. She resumed them in 1932 when she was the mother of two children and, as stated above, passed the Matriculation Examination this year.

but the complaint I have to make in this connection is that, in several cases, it is the police themselves who have caused that offence to be committed.

I remember some years ago being particularly interested in a case where a policeman entered a small public-house at ten p.m., and found a customer standing in front of a half-consumed glass of beer. When the customer saw the policeman, he naturally decided not to finish his drink.

This the policeman realised, so he urged him more than once to do so. The customer's apprehensions being thus set at rest, he finished the glass, with the result that he was immediately charged with consuming drink after hours, and the publican got into very serious trouble.

SPIES IN THE PARK.

The same sort of thing happens in more fashionable circles, where policemen in disguise have a habit of entering night-clubs and consuming drink out of hours. In this case, for some unknown reason, the policeman does not seem to be charged himself with committing an offence, but the holders of the licence are the only sufferers.

This seems to be a most glaring instance of the employment of the agent provocateur, whom in the past we have always looked upon as peculiar to foreign countries.

Again, a few years ago, we were treated to a number of unpleasant cases in the public parks. In France, when the police come upon some secluded couple who may be unnecessarily indiscreet, they warn the offenders and thereby prevent the offence. Over here it seems that a similar couple would be spied upon by the plain-clothes policeman until the offence was sufficiently flagrant for an arrest, whereupon two people's reputations would be ruined for life.

GOOD MARKS FOR "PEEPING TOM."

I cannot understand the reason for this attitude, but there is no doubt that an arrest in such circumstances would be placed on record as a good mark in the professional career of the "Peeping Tom."

I have spoken with policemen who have been connected with Hyde Park cases, and I have gathered from their conversation that they are instructed not to warn people who might commit an offence, but are to make sure that an offence has been committed and then make an arrest.

A year ago there was a startling case which I quoted in my last book, and full details of which were in the newspapers at the time. A small shop-keeper was suspected of selling post-cards of which dead legislators had disapproved, and a plain-clothes policeman was therefore deputed to go and purchase some in order to obtain a conviction.

The shopkeeper, probably having his suspicions, replied that he did not sell such things; but so often was he hounded by the policeman to procure them that he finally consented, and after great difficulty managed to obtain some from abroad. The shopkeeper was convicted, and I imagine the policeman was congratulated on the skilful manner in which he managed to make crime!

Now, I do not blame the ordinary policeman for this sort of thing—he obviously does it under instructions; but I do feel it is about time, especially in these days of the rapidly waning liberty of the individual, that the Home Secretary should lay down some hard and fast rules as to the method of procedure in these cases.

TEMPTED TO BREAK THE LAW.

It is no good wasting time over legislation with reference to first offenders, or the more sensible treatment of the criminal, if at the same time we do not safeguard the individual from being driven into crime but deliberately tempt him to commit it.

I have always been particularly disgusted at the habit that prevails of policemen sending their wives, presumably under the instructions of the powers that be, to professional spiritualistic mediums in order that they may get a conviction from these exceedingly harmless, gifted or ungifted people.

In these cases the agent provocateur goes forth determined to make the medium commit a "crime." She obtains a sitting under a false name, removes her wedding-ring, and generally does her best to make the medium's work more difficult; then she proceeds to lead her prey on until she has sufficient evidence to prove in court that the said medium had "professed to tell fortunes."

Because of this zeal on the part of the police chiefs for wasting public money by bringing numerous charges, many stories have gone the rounds of the police force cantenna. There is the story, for which I do not vouch, of a young policeman being reprimanded for the fact that in six months he had managed to bring no cases to court. As his plain-clothes beat was in an exceedingly respectable suburb of London, he had found it very difficult to show his zeal.

However, feeling that it was

up to him to bring a charge at all costs, he is reputed to have followed an elderly lady with a Pekinese dog on a leash for over two miles, and to have managed in the last hundred yards to bring a charge against the lady for a contravention of a local bye-law which had there and then unwittingly been committed by the Pekinese himself!

A BILL TO HELP THE THIEVES

For those who do not believe that particular story, a cursory glance through the police court proceedings in many a suburban newspaper will show that such cases are by no means unheard of. I do not say that it was, in this instance, a question of making crime, but I feel that a loud shout at the psychological moment would have saved the reputation of the owner, if not of the Pekinese.

Now that we have a new Sedition Bill about to come into operation, we can expect a further increase in crime, and I can visualise thieves gaining entrance to people's houses by the preference of being plain-clothes policemen carrying out their new duties under the new Act. For apparently police officers are to be allowed to walk into anybody's house and make a search for literature that may be considered critical of the system or the powers that rule us.

BANNING THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

Such literature will no doubt include the works of Bernard



"DIN-BANDHU" Mr. C. F. Andrews ("Charlie," as Gandhiji calls him) is now in South Africa, collecting funds in aid of the sufferers of the Bihar Earthquake. (Sketch by "Radha," Cartoonist.)

Shaw and Sidney Webb—or copies of the Sermon on the Mount, the circulation of which, as a separate pamphlet, was an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act during the last war.

I am aware that some of the worst features of the original Bill have been removed by amendments inserted by the Government owing to the pressure of public opinion, but these sinister possibilities still remain.

Because the tendency of Europe to-day is against democracy and towards repression of opinion, thought, and action, one cannot sufficiently stress the importance of holding on to the liberty which we, as a people, have gathered unto ourselves during the last hundred years.

Among all the boasts of which we have been guilty as a nation there was none that was more worthy, sane, and ethical than that of the individual liberty enjoyed in England.

That liberty is in danger, and I submit that it is in danger from a system which seems to look upon crime, whether legal or spiritual, as a thing not to be prevented, but to be encouraged—in the interests of those among our guardians of the peace who desire promotion.

A RAIN LYRIC

Under an old, dripping umbrella, pedalling the highway—a wet expanse

punctured in thousand brilliances, that elemental, eternal symphony of rains,

the world of grish-black asphalt level-smooth, greasy with motor-car grease,

a monotonous, never-ending nightmare gliding under brave, vibrating wheels—

the vision sweeps, a single, sweet pain.

It is the music of the rains that rises, a sharp, soft cadence;

rises, and drowns noise, takes the hard, hurtful sting out of it;

it penetrates each pore of noise, transforms it into a fantasia and the mechanical hooter sounds 'down'—an electric staccato, cutting through the warm-soft flesh.

It leaps through liquid space, a sharp, angry warning, rising to the heights of poor, hot agony of the human heart;

the mechanical hooter is swathed in mystic qualities....

The interlude ends, fades in an invisible trail flashes past in a mournful course:

the music of the rains remains. The greasy fringe of the asphalt is washed

in a pale, red tint of the earth, a layer of thin washed, disintegrating tiny grains. a soft, wet lump of earth's pure mire.

Under the dripping umbrella the vision floats of the graceful curves of the soft, red, winding road.

The world of petrol pumps vanishes,

the city-bred trees in Queens Road that wave their graceful, little welcome

with their city-bred's pallor and girlish grace line the long, winding, dusty red road.

The outline of the hills

that mooses with a dancer's motion a melting, softened phenomenon one minute, a rugged detail another,

floats through the rains' mist and the tall unkempt trees drop silent, wet tears.

The soft, beautiful dust that tints small houses and hovels of the roadside dissolves in the tiny puddles that form and flow all over

the winding, dusty road. There are electric horns here too and the virginal dust reeks with that sacred incense—petrol.

But silence is not yet killed here and the music of the rains may still inspire a frog or two. And one thinks of that military road

where British soldiers marched, where I have loved to steal, in the melancholy-calm dusk, on ghostly human forms, bowed under the drudgery of hard, ineffectual toll, their pathetic backs,

lean, straight, quivering, and to drink reverently, sip, drop by drop, the music of these hearts as it rose, a muffled whisper, some pathetic litany of the Roman church

mumbled in northern 'Konkan' under the dripping umbrella those faces rise, passive faces of peasants, masks of faces that hide

simple, pure souls. The hot red dust is crushed in a pattern of crows' feet,

the road is a bazaar of noise while the monotonous drawl rises and falls—some housewife's tale, a sage of oppression, or ignominy of scandal

a child's illness or the 'baman's' blackguardism (timidly whispered as though the trees overheard and wrecked the local almighty's wrath).

The procession of peasant-women dressed in rags passes over the road. Their clumsy, thin feet, so brave, hard, bruised,

beat the dust in the hot sun—what distances they have not tramped those miracles of feet that are so sensitive, too?

S. V.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Cradle-Land Of The Kanarese

"KANMAREYADA KANNADA"
(The Vanished Land of the Kannadigas). By S. B. Joshi 1933. Pp. 110. Published by the author, Sadhan-keri, Dharwar, As. 12.

A great amount of painstaking research, both original and second-hand, has gone to the making of this finely got-up monograph in Kanarese. The author's aim is to prove that the cradle-land of the Kannadigas or Kanarese-speaking people in India was situated in that region on both sides of the Narbada which corresponds to the modern Malwa, Khandesh, Berar and Aurangabad district, and to show how those people moving southwards came to occupy their present territory.

The facts and considerations which Mr. Joshi has brought forward in support of his thesis are certainly challenging, though all may not agree with his conclusions. He has brought together and examined numerous references to Kanara and the Kanarakas (the Kanarese country and people) occurring in Sanskrit and Dravidian literatures from the earliest known times. Mr. Joshi may be accused of suiting his facts to his theory, but none can gainsay the erudition and zeal he has brought to bear upon his task. His method may be likened rather to that favoured by Tilak and Rajwade than to that associated with the names of Mandlik and Bhandarkar in Maharashtra. He is in fact not as objective as he might have been. This may be a virtue or it may be a defect, according to one's idea of what should be the proper function of a historian. Many of his geographical identifications (e.g. that of 'Malaya' with the modern Malwa, which is represented in Sanskrit by 'Malava') may be questioned by

critical scholars; but granted his premises, there is no denying the cogency of the arguments marshalled in aid of his main proposition. The author has pressed into his service place-names, personal names, folklore, legends, philology, and literary history, both at first hand and as discussed by modern investigators in these several fields. Some of the points he tries to make may be dismissed as being far-fetched and fanciful. But he is never dull and is always worth a hearing.

NOVEL CONJUNCTION
Pre-history must largely be a matter of speculation or conjecture. A work dealing mostly, as this does, with the pre-history of the Kannadigas can at best make out a plausible case, and considering the novel view propounded in it, I think Mr. Joshi has eminently succeeded in making out such a case. It may be that the author has overdone his part in some respects; as when he takes with undue seriousness the obscure and sometimes contradictory mentions of geographical names in late Puranic writings like the *Srimad Bhagavata* and even a certain sectarian commentary on it of very late date, as though they were repositories of an unbroken immemorial tradition. Where he treats Nagapura (Nagpur) as though it were also in ancient times, as it is now, the capital of a province (so-named) bordering on Cuttack or Orissa, and makes no distinction between ancient and modern geography, it may be put down to either a lack of historical sense on his part or a disingenuous zeal for his cause. Where he relates the "andha tamasa" (utter darkness) of hell spoken of in some Upanishad to the Andhras (or Telugus), one may smile at (Continued on page 8).

PARSI LAW

PARSI LAW, embodying the Law of Marriage and Divorce and Inheritance and Succession applicable to Parsis in British India. By Framjee A. Rana, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Wadhwan (Camp), pp. 227. Price Rs. 5.

That a live and progressive community like the Parsees, should find the crystallised opinions of their forefathers of 1865 irksome and unduly restrictive in the advancement of their happiness, particularly in the domestic relations, e.g., marriage and divorce, is to be expected. In what directions the modernisation should proceed, having regard to the circumstances of the Parsee community in India, is another matter. Inasmuch as the roots of the present are to be found in the past, it is essential to have a complete understanding of the legislation on the subject, and the views held and the ideals entertained by the fore-fathers of 1864, so as to maintain a continuity with the past, which is so necessary to ensure equable progress. The second edition of Mr. Rana's book will be found helpful in this direction. The author has given the text of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, with his further summarised the relevant portions of the Indian Succession Act, Case-law, Indian and also English (where the principles applicable are the same) is given. A Foreword book, which has a Foreword from the pen of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, will be found extremely useful by the profession and also eminently helpful and interesting to the members of the community, desirous of acquainting themselves with how they stand in the eye of the law in regard to their domestic relations and their estate. The Rules and Forms of the High Court for the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in the Bombay Presidency and the Table of Fees are given in the book. We are sure the book will be found deservedly popular both in the city and in the mofussil. Every page affords a fund of accurate information about matters on which members of the community are all responsibly concerned.

N. H. P.

MEN AT SEA

"HIGH PRESSURE" By Rudolph Messel. The Fortune Press 7/6.

Mr. Messel is a distressingly young man. He dedicates his noisy first novel to a friend—the gift from one great man to another. Next he proceeds to threaten with legal proceedings "anyone who attempts to identify himself or herself with any character in this book." This is all rather comic and bewildering, and one finds in the pages of this book only the sickly-sweet Socialist sentiment and the shabby though boisterous, angelic characters. No doubt it is to its profusion of robust and ungentle words that the publishers optimistically refer when they tell us "High Pressure" is going to shock us.

The scene shifts with relentless and confusing rapidity in this novel about the lives of five young men whom chance very deviously and laboriously brings together. We are supposed to watch them tossed and thrown about by the stormy sea of economic forces. We have a hurried vision of American life, then hasten away to Belgravia and the seamy parts of London. Then we have a "real" sea, witness a ship hitting an iceberg and its crew colliding with a polar bear. Mr. Messel takes a lot of liberties with his plot, but he writes well at times, though pretentiously, and some of his descriptions are excellent. Unfortunately his characters never come to life. One of them, a rich young American, who is too finicky to remain at Princeton University, goes to Europe and becomes a priest—and has an abundantly good effect on an erring friend of his—while we would be no more surprised if he became a rake. Another commits suicide—when he discovers himself to have been an unwitting white slave trafficker—and this drives a friend of his to Communism. The author is striving all along to drive home the Communist moral of the story. But we cannot sympathise with his characters, who, we are told, are excellent fellows, but are quite without shape or colour. Real tragedy, so richly evident in our unjust world, is lacking in the

U. M. Daudpota,

IRELAND'S JOAN OF ARC Constance Markievicz In Her Letters

When Constance Markievicz died it was as though joyous martial music had been suddenly silenced. Yet, for a long time afterwards, if one came into a group of her old comrades or turned up a mountain road that she had delighted in, one seemed to feel the pulsing of it again—so vivid was the impress her personality left on our minds, writes Dorothy Macardie in the "Irish Press". It has been saddening to know that those echoes were gradually dying away.

Now, in this book of her prison letters which Esther Roper has collected, they ring out, clear and golden again, the muffling fogs of years swept away.

It is a fine book, admirably planned. Could a friend devise a better memorial to a friend? There is Mr. de Valera's Preface, his tribute to "Madame," to "her simplicity of heart and ingenuousness of character," which only her close associates could appreciate to the full. There is Esther Roper's biographical introduction, a balanced, accurate survey of the Republican struggle and of her friend's part in it. Brief as this survey is, it shows a rare grasp of Irish realities, a forthright sense of justice and a ripe historical estimate of cause and effect. Letters from Father Albert and others are included, and articles and poems by Eva Gore-Booth. There are charming portraits and interesting photographs of public events. Esther Roper's own memories of all that concerned the sisters are brilliantly vivid, so intense was her affection and sympathy.

It was she who, after Easter Week, when Eva, in London, was without news of Constance, and sick with anxiety, suddenly felt an overwhelming impulse to meet the Irish mail train at Euston. They went, and the gear convulsed there.

Love Of Life. The biographical sketch of Constance Markievicz, who was loved by some of Eva Gore-Booth's loveliest poems—poems about 1916 and the executed leaders; one "To Constance in Prison." Then come Madame's letters written from Mountjoy Prison, from Aylesbury, Holloway, Cork, and Mountjoy again during the "four glorious years," and some from the North Dublin Union internment prison in the Wirter of 1923.

It is perhaps because she was happy when she was writing to her beloved sister; perhaps because she wanted, naturally, to tell her little about the worrying things; certainly because her love of life never failed her, even in prison, that these letters have a quality so gay, so radiant, and so full of life. It is the gaiety of colour which his friends so loved in Edward Fitzgerald; a gift peculiarly Irish, and given most lavishly to those who, having an indelible cause to die for, fear nothing for themselves.

Arrest nearly always delighted Constance Markievicz: "Arrests carry so much further than speeches," she wrote in 1918. "Sending you to jail is like pulling out all the loud stops on all the speeches you ever made or words you ever wrote!" She revelled in tormenting the censor with teasing allusions to his office and light-hearted "insults about his masters. Her humour was an irrepressible, ever-bubbling spring and her enemies, fierces as they were, were sweetened by laughter at every turn. "It's my funeral, and I'm dancing at it!" she wrote from Holloway Jail, explaining her refusal to subscribe to the conditions under which visits would be allowed.

"A little patience, and won't we talk! I feel quite capable of talking, not only the hind leg, but all four legs of that belted ass, the British Empire!"

It was characteristic of her that the polished brown "legs of the English Army of occupation" were what struck her at her court-martial. "Such a lot of time must be wasted polishing them!"

Her frivolity was only for herself, however. For her fellow-prisoner in 1916—Mrs. Clarke—she

lives of these men who, one feels sure, would have achieved little with the best opportunities. Mr. Messel would have written a better novel if he were more interested in his characters than in naively expounding a rather hackneyed thesis.

W. D.

was filled with solicitude and indignation; her instructions for the continuance of help to impoverished friends outside who relied on her were insistent and precise.

Seeing With The Heart.

No one who knew her and knew prison could be deceived into supposing that for this caged seabird jail was not an almost unbearable strain. One can guess what it meant when she confessed to being "bored."

But if it was a strain it was something else also—a renewal of life's finer values, a washing away of the dust of custom, a cleansing of spirit and senses from "the contagion of the World's Slow Strain."

The creative artist in her, sternly sacrificed for years to the cause of the people, came joyously to life again. She painted, made garden plots, illuminated, wrote poems which she sent to Eva, with touching diffidence, as a disciple to a master. "My spirit slips the yoke of pain," she wrote in the dull monotony of prison, shone with more beauty than of old and her pleasure in them was intense. They sent her grapes. "I have hung three bunches of them on the bars of our cage where the sun shines through them," she wrote. And from Cork Jail:—

"The moths here are so lovely. They come fluttering in through the bars at night, every shade and every shape: such big ones all spotted over with orange and red, great white soft things and wee ethereal ones, all opalescent and shimmering, moonlight colours. One I got to-day was like the waves of a pale, twilight sea. Another was like a creamy shell. I try to save their lives."

She read a great deal in Cork Jail. She loved John Mitchell's style to her own surprise. "He always rings true to me," she always seems to me to put a colour and a glow on things, that make you see them with your heart."

What a phrase she had found to describe the way in which she herself saw things—the patriot-prisoner's way! She had time for thinking and thought, deeply and shrewdly, prophetically sometimes, about history, politics, and contemporary events. Her style, in prophecy, was not pedantic. "We pray," she wrote in 1919, "that Wilson does not lose his head and his soul, wallowing in drawing-rooms and getting his eyes propped out with the spikes of crowns!"

She thought about other things, too: about the laws of colour and of sound, about the relations of language to character, Irish vowels, the old Irish musical scale. Metaphysical nonsense has its turn: "I saw a lovely moon the other night, and in my mind's eye began to play billiards with it. I rolled my mind into the moon ball and cannoned off the moon into the B.B.'s window. If you think of it, the moon is the apex of so many triangles."

It is difficult to stop quoting, because to quote is to hear Madame's chatter again, to remember her refreshing, life-giving companionship, like that of a rapid brook by a dusty road.

An Unbroken Bond. The road never grew dusty for Madame. In July, 1927, she died. Her spirit had slipped: "the yoke of pain" which, had she lived longer, she would have been called upon, like her colleagues, to endure.

She had not grown tired or disheartened. Her defiant "nobody has it in his power to make me unhappy," remained true to the end. Her faith had not wavered: "Ireland is always true to those who are true to her," she had written, and that bond remained unbroken on both sides. She ranks for ever among those comrades of Padraic Pearse who, because they were "at war with the powers of evil" were "at peace with God."

Esther Roper's book re-illuminates a memory that will be one of Ireland's untarnished treasures; sets it for ever beyond the reach of corroding waves of prejudice and change and time.

*Prison Letters of Countess Markievicz. Also Poems and Articles relating to Easter Week. By Eva Gore-Booth, and a Biographical Sketch by Esther Roper, with a Preface by President de Valera. (Longmans, Green & Co. 6/- net).

LIFE AND LETTERS

Thomas Carlyle As A Post-humous Prophet

(By "CASIMIR")

While there is hardly any vocation for writing a new book on Thomas Carlyle, even of the kind of Mr. D. Lamond's (Great Lives Series, Duckworth, 2/- net.) and while, too, this classic English (or should one better not say Scottish) writer has latterly emerged out of the biographical-critical mists into a clearer, more human and certainly perspective the Carlyle 're-valuation' ought really to be staged to-day, not in England but in Nazi Germany.

THE PROPHET'S HALO

If his dyspepsia-ridden, awkward ghost came back to the European earth, one feels, it would grunt a deep happy grunt of satisfaction (hepatic torpidity of the ghostly pathology notwithstanding) in approval of that fantastically neo-Carlylean paradise, Hitler's Germany. Carlyle no doubt enjoyed some kind of vogue as a prophet during his life-time and like any other literary dog he had had his day; but he always remained a rather shady prophet and circumstances conspired, as we know, to bring him a posthumous fame that is not exactly in keeping with the tradition of enhanced post-funeral feeling. Poor fellow, his ghost proved much too querulous, much too provocative and sinister than he could make himself during his earthly and sad sojourn in Chelsea. But to-day a full circle of a luminous, prophetic halo burns round his heavy billey head and he deserves, like the proverbial prophet, to be honoured out of his own country—in the country of his heart, in the present case, Prussia.

"WORK & BE SILENT"

The Nazis, certainly, ought to honour him like their own Horst-Wessel and the Scotch 'race-scientist' on whose ethnological theory the entire edifice of the Hitlerian 'Aryan race' ideology is built up. Curious as it may sound, the words he wrote in his political pamphlets when he practically set himself up as law-giver and almost delphic orator actually fit in, word for word, the present-day Nazi command(ment)s. Spiritually, he was nearer Potsdam than the sophisticated, half-dreamy, humanistic throb of a Goethean Weimar (although he knew and professed admiration for the great German) and the

schemes of political organisation and idealism he exhibited for the benefit of horrified English Intellectuals' folly anticipated a Germanic fascism, hard, Calvinistic, brutal. Carlyle unquestionably was an intellectual terrorist of a more or less unique type. "Work and Be Silent" he commanded and his whips and gams with which to make Negroes and British working-classes work and enforce silence were father, one cannot help feeling with a shudder, to the army of cowhide whips, rubber truncheons and other instruments of human torture that have transgressed reality into an infernal horror today.

GENIUS WITH BILE

No, Carlyle no longer remains an enigma to-day—his bitter mouthed, grinning ghost may well peep into one of the critical dissection rooms and clinics and take a perturbed hasty flight. Mr. Lamond narrates briefly the story of his life and success in this little book and it is sufficiently suggestive. Carlyle is no longer misunderstood when, in the light of the Carlylean literature, little remains to be misunderstood. A R.B. Cunningham-Graham would dissolve this bundle of inhibitions and complexities with a few, well-poised, wise phrases and make us understand his exaggerated (or concentrated) Scotch character. No modern writer weighs condemnation against him and he is treated with respect and pity—respect for the crude, homely qualities of his intelligence and soul and pity for the carefully-hidden cross of martyrdom he carried with him. Jane Carlyle, too, who both indulged her feminine vanity and paid a heavy price for it—for Jane was a brilliant girl and her gifts of a modern gossip writer were matched with the solid qualities of a homely, British matron—receives the fullest justice: she was, without doubt, a Countess Tolstol of her time. For the rest, Carlyle's work remains with all its faults but also with all the qualities that give it a classic, monumental character: the vigour of his intelligence and mind remains; his original, if eccentric, style, his vision, the qualities of his heart (which was, of course, more human, than Germanic), these too remain.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

URDU ki ibtidai Nashw-o-Nam men Sufya-e-Kiran ka kam. By Maulvi Abdul Haq, B.A., Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad. Deccan, Double Demy, 16mo. Pp. 97, Annas 8.

The book under review deals with the part played by the Indian Sufis in the early development of the Urdu language. The author begins with Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti and ends with Kabir who is called Shah Kabir by the Muslims and Kabiradas by the Hindus. He seems to have ransacked a number of biographies of the Muhammadan saints in order to find out what language they spoke and what language they employed while writing their books or composing their couplets. Even solitary sentences in Hindi (Hindustani) have been made available for the benefit of the readers. The author gives lengthy excerpts from the writings of a large number of Sufis which are either in Gajri, Deccani or Hindi, and on the strength of these quotations he gives out his opinion that the Sufis must have written or composed in Hindi with a view to approaching the masses in general who commonly spoke and understood that language. The author further opines that Gajri and Deccani are the two different branches of one and the same stock, Urdu, with Delhi as its centre. The excerpts have been explained in certain places while in the case of others explanatory notes have not been attached. It is hoped that the scholars of Urdu will realise the intrinsic value of this sort of work which fills a great gap. It is needless to point out that the book has been written in a style which is as elegant as it is refreshing.

*"MARATHI Zaban par faral ka Asar." By Maulvi Abdul Haq, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad.

Deccan, Double Demy, 16mo, Pp. 123, Annas 8.

The present book is a reprint of an article which appeared in "Urdu" in 1921. It has been printed in the bookform now, for so many misprints had crept in the original article. The book attempts to describe, by means of suitable quotations, to what extent the Marathi language has been influenced by Persian. The author has conclusively shown that Marathi, during its contact with Persian extending over 350 years, borrowed on a large scale such expressions, idioms, verbs, proverbs, and other constructions as are peculiar to Persian only. (Continued on page 8).



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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIALAL VAKIL

Nand Lal Bose
—Commissioned
For Ceylon
Temple Fresco
Painting—Syt.
Satyamurti—
Advices Modern
Girls—Congress
Undertakes—
Swadeshi—Art
And Industry.

We do not, as a nation, accept the current values of Western "materialism." We are led to regard them as inhuman. Consequently, we claim the freedom to reconstruct our cultural life not less than our political or economic life. And, in theory at least, we maintain that our political and economic reconstruction will be distinguished from similar endeavours elsewhere, in other countries, by a nation-wide cultural outlook that will persistently secure human or "spiritual" values to the proposed material reconstruction of the nation. The cultural reconstruction of the nation is thus not only implied in the national endeavours for freedom; it is definitely one of its main justifications and objectives. The test is applied, no doubt, to every nation eager to maintain its international prestige and status. It is applied, naturally, with four-fold severity to India. For, we, as a nation, judged by the utterances of our best and the most enlightened men and women, manifest "spiritual" ambitions and leadership that have been almost invariably described as "unique."

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Are our spiritual and cultural ambitions "unique" only in theory or are they "unique" as well in the daily practice of national life, thought and endeavour? Are our cultural ambitions fond dreams, unsubstantial fantasies? They are not. But the super-human task of the builder of the new mansions of art and culture seems, not infrequently, to lead to despair. The obstinate realities of the daily life and thought of the nation offer resistance that appears to be well-nigh insurmountable. The dead-weight of inert theories, of sterile rhetoric about our spiritual and cultural heritage, leave no scope for the emergence of art and cultural values which could be seen practised in the daily life and thought of the nation. The dynamic influence of newspapers over the daily life of the nation is a temptation to earnest workers for its cultural reconstruction could possibly resist. And, yet the tragic, indisputable, fact remains that the temptation to serve threatens to fade away as a sweet delusion, perhaps a nightmare. Newspaper readers are a

known quantity. They are not a known or uniform quality. The newspaper writer must, therefore, reach the lowest common factor of intelligence in a hurry. And, art is, by common conventions or conspiracy, not, as I said last week, news.

WESTERN POSTULATE

The newspaper reader is not interested to read, much less to discuss, understand or see art. He has no time. That is, at all costs, the postulate of Journalism peculiar to the West. Can we accept that postulate? Can we afford to accept that postulate? Have we not, as a nation, the duty to employ every means of publicity for the reconstructive means for its cultural advancement? Cannot the newspaper reader, writer and worker combine to seek and create the demand for art as news, education and cultural necessity? Art is not, incredible as it may appear, recognised as an indispensable cultural necessity. The educational institutions are no better than the news agencies and the cor-

respondents who treat art occasionally and casually.

TAGORE'S MISSION

I have been examining, for example, reports about Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's cultural mission to Colombo. They are not only few and far between in number. They have been more than meagre in contents as well. There have stray references to his speeches and his feelings and sentiments about the ancient cultural glories of India and Ceylon. But there is hardly any definite reference or information about the impressions of the poet on the present-day actual conditions of art and culture in Ceylon. Perhaps, the poet had also suggestions which he offered to the Sinhalese friends and exponents of art and culture for establishing live contacts with the mainland interests and inspirations for art.

NAND LAL BOSE

There is, however, one bit of first-rate news embedded in the recent reports from Ceylon. Syt.

BOMBAY ARTIST COMMISSIONED



Mr. A. P. D'Cruz, the well-known artist from Bombay, has been entrusted with the work of painting the portrait of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The portrait is nearing completion and has been highly spoken of by His Excellency. Mr. A. P. D'Cruz is here seen at the easel.

Nand Lal Bose, the celebrated Shanti Niketan artist, has been, it is understood, entrusted to execute mural paintings in the historic religious Vihar edifice known as the "Kelaniya Vihare" which serves as the entrance gateway to the "Naga-Loka" the legendary place where Bhagwan Buddha rested during his visit to the island. Syt. Nand Lal Bose has also expressed his willingness to offer instructions to some of the art students and artists in Ceylon. Syt. Nand Lal Bose is entitled to the congratulations which, I am sure, he will receive from all over the land. He has earned the tribute which the commission he has now obtained for the temple frescos in Ceylon obviously implies.

SJT. SATYAMURTI ADVISES MODERN GIRLS

Syt. Satyamurti in one of his recent lectures at Matunga had, we are told, "some harsh words" to say about the tall claims of the modern educated girl with her insistence on I.C.S. passed youths for husbands. The "modern educated girl" will not, of course, recognise herself in this picture. But Syt. Satyamurti added advice. He "wanted all women to study music, painting, needlework and generally all the arts which make women beautiful, lovable and useful." When women do achieve this ideal, will Syt. Satyamurti assist them to employ their talents in a way which would make them less dependent on "I.C.S. passed" husbands or similarly unwanted dictators? For, the "modern educated girl" hates to be the traditional submissive Sita and she hates more academic counsels of perfection. She claims not only vocational education for women. She insists, more than ever, on vocations for women as well.

CONGRESS SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Swadeshi exhibition proposed to be organised by the Congress, will let us hope, be not only different but unmistakably distinct in plan and character from the Swadeshi exhibitions that have been hitherto organised in the city. Swadeshi exhibitions have been mainly directed to display products of large-scale industries. These industries have the strength and resources of organised industries. It is to be hoped, therefore, the Congress exhibition will display the small-scale industries not only prominently but effectively. They are vitally essential to agriculture. They are an avenue, hitherto blocked, for the artistic skill for colour, pattern and design which nation inherits. Finally, it may be hoped that the exhibition will be truly educative technically informative and practically helpful, to the worker, salesman, artisan, consumer as well as to the producer.

WORKS OF 1,300 ARTISTS FROM 15 NATIONS IN VENICE

King Victor Emmanuel opened this morning the nineteenth biennial art exhibition, which both for the number of nations and artists participating and the high quality of the works submitted is deemed one of the most important observation points of artistic tendencies in the world to-day.

Fifteen nations are represented by 1,300 artists and 4,000 works. Australians and Greeks are exhibiting their works here this year for the first time. The participation of Scandinavian, Bulgarian and probably Latin-American artists is announced for the next exhibition.

The most notable feature of the display is a return to realism both in painting and sculpture and the abandonment to a very large extent of the symbolism that distinguished post-war art. This was particularly noticeable in the Italian section of the exhibition.

The same tendency may be observed, though not to an equally marked degree, in the pavilions showing the works of artists of other nations. If the Venice exhibition can be taken as indicative of the world trend, it is fair to say that the whole movement of art seems to be away from the exaggerations of the last decade.

Adjoining the pavilions reserved for contemporary art

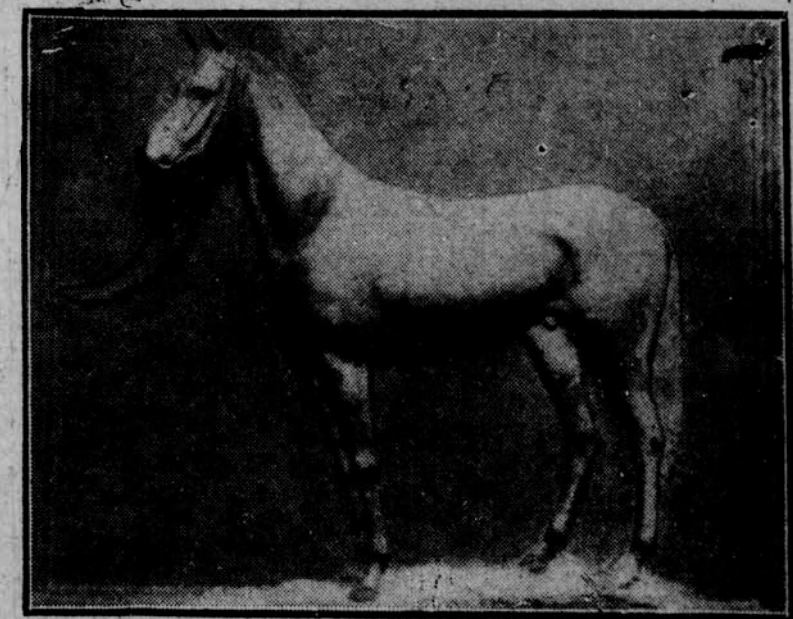


Sadhu as Architectural motif modelled in concrete. Courtesy: "Indian Concrete Journal."

an exhibition, which also was opened to-day, of nineteenth century paintings. Italy, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Britain, Holland and Spain have sent some of their finest pieces from their museums to that display. There is also an exhibition of contemporary decorative art, representing many nations.

The King, on his arrival in Venice, was greeted with demonstrations of enthusiasm by the people. After the opening ceremonies he visited the pavilions of the participating nations one by one and was received in each case by the Ambassador or Minister accredited to Rome. He was escorted around the American pavilion by Ambassador and Mrs. Breckinridge Long—"New York Times".

NEW USE FOR CEMENT



A horse modelled in cement. (Courtesy: "Indian Concrete Journal.")

Bundle Handkerchiefs Of Salem

The bundle handkerchief, considered collectively and in its prime, was as varied as were bundles. It was made of silk, of finest cotton, of Madras, of stoutest gingham. Originally like the old blue china and the preserved ginger, the carved ivory, the guava jelly, the amber beads, the sweet smelling sandalwood fans and the pina gowns, it came home in the East India ships and was introduced to Salem ways and fashions by the men whom we were proud to call our dongs of Salem. But Salem thrift and sense soon found that

to the bundle must belong the bundle handkerchief; so it came about that Ma'am Batchelder and Ann Bray sold many a remnant of gingham and calico over their counters, for the express purpose of being out into bundle handkerchiefs and hemmed by childish fingers, as the little women did their stint of sewing in the long days in Miss Pierce's dame school. By no means a good housekeeper was she who did not have a good store of bundle handkerchiefs, carefully washed and ironed, neatly folded, and laid in smooth piles in a drawer in one of the great, square, well-lighted china closets in which old Salem houses rejoiced—closets larger than many a bedroom in a modern apartment.

When my grandmother or any of her friends went out to tea, while waiting the arrival of Mr. Jelly's cab which conveyed the visitors from one house to another with impartial unpunctuality the best afternoon cap, destined later to crown becomingly the white curls, was deposited in a frail round straw "cap basket," the whole being then tied up in a bundle handkerchief of finest white India silk, warranted to keep out every speck of dust on even the windiest days. When the Salem belle packed her trunk to pay a visit to Boston cousins, her piles of dainty hand-made underwear were wrapped in fine lawn or linen or muslin handkerchiefs, sweet with delicate scent of orris or lavender or rose. A new gown always came home from the dressmaker's carefully pinned in a thin and worn but newly laundered Madras handkerchief, and old pale pink and blue gingham plaids were consecrated to high life.

No Salem infant, even with the requisite number of great-grandfathers and grandmothers, could be considered to have been properly introduced to society until it had dangled in a bundle handkerchief from a pair of steel-yards. . . .

When on Sunday morning it was my pleasure to be allowed to go with Jane or Bridget to Mr. Hathaway's bakery, for the Sunday morning baked beans and brown bread, which had been prepared at home the afternoon before and consigned to his care and his great brick oven over night, Bridget always shook out two great bundle handkerchiefs of coarse blue and white, checked gingham; the pot of beans was placed in the middle of one, the corners being brought up and tied in a hard knot; the other was wrapped about the sweet smelling loaf of brown bread, and the homeward march was taken in company with other maid-servants and small girls, it not being unknown in the annals of the town that sometimes the knots had given way or the bundle handkerchief been dropped, and the family breakfast come to grief on the sidewalk. From "The Bundle Handkerchief," by Elizabeth Merritt Gosse, in "New England Magazine," (1896).

BOSNIAN PEASANT

HAILED AS GENIUS

A simple peasant boy in the village of Petzgrad, among the mountains of Bosnia is being hailed as a sculptor of genius.

From his earliest year Salto Salitch has been unable to resist carving pieces of wood with an ordinary pen-knife whenever he got the chance. His father had occasion to chastise the lad for this passion—but nothing could keep the young sculptor from his work.

All through the long summer days while watching sheep in the high mountain pastures he worked away on some fine old pieces of walnut which he found.

Now the Croatian Educational Institute is interesting itself in the boy, and he is to be given the chance of having a full training in the art of sculpture.

His most admired works so far are a carved horseman in the costume of a Bosnian nobleman, an ox wagon with long-horned oxen, a team of oxen ploughing, and other subjects taken from local life.

ACTRESS CALLS FOR FREEDOM

In Dramatic Art

Effie Shannon, veteran actress, who appeared on the stage years before it had reached its present-day freedom of speech, rebuked License Commissioner Paul Moss last night for his views on the theatre, declaring that those who favor the type of "clean" drama that he had referred to should be "in the underwear business."

Miss Shannon and Mr. Moss were among the speakers at a testimonial dinner in honor of Daniel Frohman, the producer, by the Young America Institute in the Grand Street Boys Club, 106 West Fifty-fifth Street. About 1,000 persons, mostly young men and women, attended.

Mr. Moss, who preceded Miss Shannon on the speakers' list, had praised Mr. Frohman for having always produced clean plays and had reiterated his determination to "clean" the New York stage.

"I am going to make an effort to clean the stage of obscene language," Mr. Moss continued, "I am holding a meeting this

week with a group of the foremost theatrical producers of New York to discuss this matter. Recently I took it up with owners of nine burlesque houses in New York and told them they were only hurting their own business by presenting these dirty shows."

Mr. Moss added that he had advised the burlesque managers to employ young talent in the production of clean shows and had been assured of their cooperation.

Miss Shannon, whose stage fame dates back to the days of the Lyceum Stock Company and who played roles in many plays produced by Mr. Frohman and by David Belasco, declared she believed that "the gentle, refined, lady-like type of drawing-room comedies have had their day."

"I believe in realistic drama," she asserted.

She contended that the presentation of the "frank type" of play would bring about "greater freedom of speech and thought throughout the country."

"This is a blasphemous age," she went on. "No one has ever been driven to crime or immorality by hearing some actor pronounce certain words."

Mr. Frohman confined his speech to a discussion of what Shakespeare had done for the theatre. He also praised a one-

act condensed version of "Othello" that was given in modern dress by the Reginald Goode Players in connection with the testimonial.

Other speakers were Chamberlain Brown, producer and actor, and Anita Block, a play-reader for the Theatre Guild.

The Reginald Goode Players, who are connected with the Province-town Playhouse and who took part in the presentation of "Othello," were Mario Renie as Othello, Seginald Zalles as Iago, Doris Nolan as Desdemona, Winifred Q. Fothergill as Amella, and Gerald Breckinridge as Cassio.

Rosa Vermonde also gave a brief skit.

MODERN GERMAN ARCHITECTURE

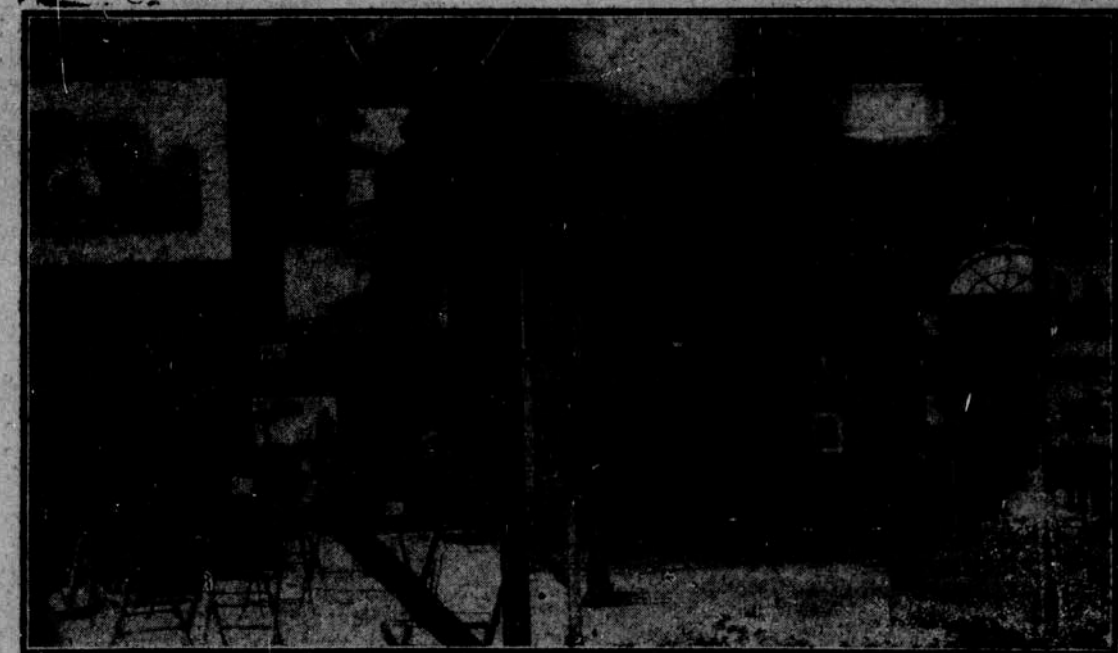
An exhibition of the work of Professor Walter Gropius, the German modernist architect who was formerly director of the Bauhaus at Weimar and later at Dessau, was opened last month at the Royal Institute of British Architects. Professor Gropius has done much original town-planning work in Germany.

Sir Raymond Unwin, who de-

clared the exhibition open, confessed that he was unable to look at some of the exhibitions without a feeling that he preferred individuality in his own home, out as stressed the importance of the modern trend in German architecture and its value to British architects. "The German," he said, "is much more a believer in a theory than we are." The Englishman took some time to believe in it, and, even then, remained suspicious and self-conscious about it, whereas the German explored all its possibilities. Older men of other schools must not expect fully to understand the new theories, forms, and types of beauty, but they must try to understand what it was that the German architects had to contribute.

Professor Gropius said that modern German architecture represented a new conception of building and space, corresponding belatedly to the industrial change from manual to machine production. It was in no way in opposition to old styles. His governing idea was not art for art's sake nor business as an end in itself; he regarded the architect as an organizer correlating the two. The modern demand was for more spacious, green, and sunny cities, and the architect had to try to bring town and country ever closer together.—Manchester Guardian.

SECTIONS OF THE KODAIKANAL EXHIBITION



Arts and Crafts Exhibition recently arranged at Kodikanal.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"The brakes refuse to act, ma-dam!"

"Refuse, Judson?"

"Money, money—it's always money! Do you think I'm the goose that lays the golden eggs?"

"No, dear, not that one!"

"Now, guard," said the old lady, handing over her dog, "before you give him his food I want you to say, 'Diddum Dinkle want oos dindins?' and if he yawns he's not quite ready."

A Scotsman's dog stole a bit of meat from a butcher's shop. "Is that your dog?" asked the butcher.

"It was," said the Scotsman, "but he's keeping himself now."

"Who are you?" cried the little girl.

"I'm your grannie, darling," said the old lady, "on your father's side."

"Well, get this," retorted the little girl. "You're on the wrong side."

Angus (to Donald, who has bought a secondhand car): "Man, it'll be costing you a bit in petrol."

Donald: "Not so much. It's downhill to town, and I can get a tow home most days."

A woman went to buy a drinking trough for her dog, and the shopkeeper asked her if she would like one that bore the inscription, "For the dog."

"I don't mind at all," she replied. "My husband never drinks water, and the dog can't read."

Two actors, very jealous of each other, met in the Strand.

"Hullo!" said one. "How are you getting along?"

"Not so badly," replied the other, "keeping alive."

The first man eyed his rival for a moment, then, as he turned away, he asked, casually: "Is that so? What's your motive?"

A country couple visited a London picture gallery. They stopped before a picture of Adam and Eve.

"Ere's a brazen 'uzzy. Sam," said the wife. "Who is it?"

The husband fumbled with his catalogue.

"Queen Elizabeth receiving the Spanish Ambassador," he said.

A stranger asked a countryman, whom he saw mending a road near Ross, "where the road went to?"

The countryman replied, "I don't know, zur; I finds it here when I comes here to work in the morning, and leaves it here at night, but where it goes to in the meantime I don't know."

An American millionaire was being shown by an agent over a Highland estate he intended to buy. When they reached the house the millionaire noticed, over the entrance hall, the motto: "East, West, Home's Best."

Turning to the agent, he remarked, pointing to the motto: "That fellow 'Home' may be the best, but he's got to take down his advertisement."

"Man overboard!"

"Gentleman, if you please, young fellow! That's my husband!"

"Ever backed a horse?" said Filbeam to his friend Pettigrew.

"Once," replied the other. "Win or lose?"

Pettigrew smiled sadly. "Lost—a fiver. I backed him into a plate-glass window."

"Is Jack Sniffkins a good rifle shot?" asked Hayes.

"Yes," said Baxter. "We were out practising the other day, and he hit a bullseye first time."

"That's good shooting," said the other. "What did he do afterwards?"

"Just had to pay a farmer twenty pounds for injuring the bull," said Baxter quietly.

His wife eyed him suspiciously. "Henry," she said, "I trust you are coming home at nine promptly to-night?"

"Well, my dear," he said hesitatingly, "I had thought about ten—"

"Henry," she put in sharply, "what did you say?"

"About ten minutes to nine," he quickly replied.

His knowledge of cars was vague, but he was persuaded to play.

Mistake number one. He threw a king away on a trick already taken by an opponent's ace.

"Great Scott!" groaned his partner. "A king doesn't usually beat an ace!"

"I kn-know," stammered the beginner, "but I thought I'd let it have a try."

"Now, boys," said the science master, "can anyone tell me some of the twelve signs of the Zodiac?"

"Yes, sir. I know one," said Arthur. "Taurus the Bull."

"Right," said the master. "Another?"

"Cancer the Crab," said Ernest.

"Right again," said the master. "Do you know one, Tommy Jones?"

"Yes, sir," said the youth. "Mickey the Mouse."

The under-gardener of the large mansion stopped the butler as he was walking in the grounds.

"Mr. Reeves," he exclaimed, "would you mind pointing out that fellow Darwin to me the next time he calls to see the master?"

The butler frowned heavily. "Darwin?" he said. "Sure you're right about the name?" I don't seem to know him."

"Yes, that's right," said the under-gardener. "Darwin's the name. I happened to hear the master say the other day that every time he looked at me his mind went back to Darwin."

Two men were making their first trip to America. On the first night out the liner pitched like a chip in the big waves. One of the travellers, going to his state-room to retire, found his friend just getting into bed, and was astonished to note that he wore a woman's frilly nightgown and had a lace-and-ribbon-trimmed boudoir cap on his head.

"For heaven's sake, man," he gasped, "what's the idea?"

"Well," said his friend, "don't you know the rule: In case of distress, women and children first."

A bird fancier was in the act of releasing carrier pigeons when he was accosted by a man who remarked: "Excuse me, but how far do your pigeons fly as a rule?"

"Oh," replied the fancier. "And, don't any of them get lost?" inquired the stranger.

"Well," answered the other, deciding to end the conversation, "I used to lose one now and then, but I've done away with that now. I've had all my pigeons crossed with parrots, so that if they should lose themselves they can ask their way home."

Two golfing rivals were contesting the final of their local championship. They were all square at the eleventh hole. One made a perfect drive from the next tee, but his opponent was unlucky and the ball, curving high in the air, landed in jungle country. When he went to investigate, he discovered that his ball had gone down a rabbit-hole.

"Your niblick, sir?" inquired the caddy, reaching for the club.

"No," returned the other, in a resigned voice. "Hurry back to the club-house and get me a ferret."



PORCELAIN PAGODA AT PEKING,
one of the wonders of Chinese architecture.

Let us remind all our lecturers that the longer the spoke the greater the tire.

Diner: "I can't eat this stuff. Call the manager."

Waiter: "It's no use. He won't eat it either."

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me as long as I live."

"What? Refused again?"

"No. Accepted."

Lady: "Can Mr. Smith see me?"

Cheeky Youth: "You bet! He'll always see a pretty girl. What name?"

Lady: "Mrs. Smith!"

The pianist was playing the first bars of the Wedding March.

"What's that?" asked Mrs. Jones, turning to her weary husband.

"Oh," he replied, "that's the beginning of 'Stormy Weather!'"

"Where's your ticket?" demanded the collector.

The sleepy passenger opened an eye, looked at the collector, and closed it again.

"Now then, where is it? Haven't you got one?" exclaimed the collector.

The traveller shifted and opened his other eye. Then he shook his head.

"All right," said the collector. "You'll have to pay. Five-and-six, please!"

The sleeper took no notice.

"Don't you hear me?" demanded the collector, shaking him. "Five-and-six!"

For a moment the weary eyes opened again. Then a slight dawning of intelligence broke upon the passenger's face, and he answered: "Eleven!"

"Please sergeant," said the recruit, "I can't hold my rifle; I've got a splinter in my hand."

"Hum," said the sergeant, "been scratching your head?"

"What's the matter? Ill?"

"I've been disappointed in love."

"But I thought you married Sylvia."

"I did!"

Henry arrived home late, and his wife was giving him a piece of her mind. He protested in strong terms against her accusations.

"I mean exactly what I say," he asserted. "I'm a man who calls a spade a spade."

His wife nodded.

"Maybe, Henry," she said, with biting sarcasm, "but don't call a club a club; you call that working late at the office."

After much struggling a young man had succeeded in getting a front gallery seat. A man sitting behind touched him on the shoulder.

"Excuse me," he said, "my wife is almost deaf. Could you make room for her?"

The other made room with some discomfort, but reflected that it was in a good cause. It was not long before the man himself squeezed in beside his wife. The obliging theatregoer suffered agony.

Later on the man who had pushed in yelled at something on the stage.

"That's a good joke, Annie!" he said, loudly.

"Don't shout at me," expostulated his wife. "Anyone would think I was deaf."

Tyranny Of Mother Love

Theme Of French Novel

"La Fondrière," by Henry K. Marks, Translated by Henry Muller, with a preface by Jacques de Lacretelle

The doctrine of the selfishness of mother love, accepted not so many years ago as an axiom, has had to withstand considerable assaults since psychologists began prying into the deep buried springs of human emotion.

And Mr. Marks is by no means the first writer to take as his theme the terrible power of that apparent selfishness so distort the lives upon which it acts, a power which it derives from its appearance of virtue, which disarms all opposition to it, writes a reviewer in the "Chicago Daily Tribune".

Where Mr. Marks has succeeded particularly in his task is in treating his theme without swinging to the opposite extreme and making the loving mother a selfish and egotistic tyrant. It is true that the result of her affection for her son has that effect, but Mr. Marks does not forget to say, through the mouth of one of his characters: "What a desolate life! She has had nothing."

"Had nothing!" the son retorts. "But she has had everything—everything that she has even wanted, and she has given help."

"And nevertheless she has had nothing," is the answer. And both points of view are true.

MUTUAL JEALOUSY

This story tells of the love of a mother and her son, not an incestuous love, but one which approaches so close to the sexual that neither of the two persons concerned can permit the other to live a normal sexual life. If it is the mother who is the greater culprit in standing in the way of the normal development of the sexual life of her son, he also helps to wreck his own life by being unable ever to rid himself of the suspicion that his mother has once had a lover, a suspicion which poisons his thoughts of her, not because he considers it a betrayal of his father, but because he considers it a betrayal of himself.

Early in his life his mother's love serves Marc well. She saves him from the young woman who designedly and deliberately sets to work to ensnare him, first by becoming his mistress and then by announcing her pregnancy, which Marc does not dare to doubt, but which his mother proves to be false. But later her guardianship becomes a tyranny. Having prevented him from being trapped into a dis-

Some places have strangely consistent histories. Like persons with strong individualities, they fulfill their destinies regardless of changed surroundings and circumstances. Peterhof, one of the beautiful former residences of the Russian court, is one of them. writes Irina Khrabrova, in the "New York Times."

"Created by the class art of the gentry, used once for the purpose of exhibition and entertainment by the narrow circle of court nobility, these gardens have now become the place for cultural rest of hundreds of thousands of excursionists—the descendants of those toiling masses on whose bones was built the Russian Versailles," reads the new guide-book to Peterhof, published by the "Masg Library of the Worker-Excursionist."

Once the pride of the Russian Czars, Peterhof has now become the pride of the Soviet rulers. Then it was a place to show the pomp and glory of the Russian Empire. Now it is an impressive exhibition of the workings of social justice as conceived and instituted by the new order, and of the way the Bolsheviks preserve some monuments of the Russian past and show them to the masses for their political education.

In addition to being a playground, Peterhof is now a vast museum of pre-revolutionary Russian history. Its most important gardens are kept in good condition. Most of the fountains are restored after the wreckage caused by the first years of the revolution. The palaces and pavilions are repainted. The interiors are in perfect order and give a complete picture of the Russian court life for more than a century. A trained staff of guides conducts the ever-forming groups of visitors through the regal apartments.

Peter the great, first Russian Emperor, the man who, single-handed, uprooted and revolutionized old Russia 200 years ago, built Peterhof to show Europe that Russia had left her state of barbarism and was ready to match the splendor of foreign courts—even that of the French King.

In the reign of Peter's gay and reckless daughter, Elizabeth, Peterhof acquired its present aspect. At Elizabeth's request her favorite architect, Rostrelli, the originator of the sumptuous Russian baroque, rebuilt the palace and expanded the group of fountains. He changed Peterhof from a rather restrained creation of his French builder, Le Blond, to what it still is—an outburst of almost barbaric splendor. The height of its glory was achieved in the middle of the nineteenth century, in the time of Nicholas I, who loved Peterhof and transformed its life into a whirl of entertainment.

To see the descendants of those

on "whose bones Peterhof was built" enjoy the real magnificence of the place is to witness a spectacle as fascinating as the festivals of Nicholas I. One must do it on a "going out day," which in this new world is the equivalent of Sunday, but comes every sixth day, beginning with the sixth of each month. Then the "hundreds of thousands" come to Peterhof.

In the morning everything is quiet. A few early arrivals sprawl blissfully in the grass. Some middle-aged women sit knitting and gossiping on the benches. A few small children play quietly on the paths. The fountains are silent.

Toward noon the park begins to swell with quickening life. Groups of excursionists arrive from the bus and train stations inland and by boat from the sea. By 2 the gardens are crowded. Children swarm everywhere. They jostle around the few refreshment pavilions, where "kvass," a clouded fruit drink, and suspicious-looking dark molasses-cakes are sold, and stand around ice cream wagons, watching with envy and admiration those lucky few who can spend 70 kopeks for a tiny portion of watery ice cream squeezed between two diminutive wafers.

Once in a while an orderly column of singing youngsters marches by. Their heads are uniformly cropped, but it is characteristic that the same uniformity does not apply to their clothing. As yet the Soviet Government seems to be able to provide clothes only for toddlers in the nurseries. Other Soviet children have to be contented with the haphazardly and often painfully assembled garments which their parents are able to buy despite the present lean years.

On the shady terrace adjoining the little palace of Mon Plaisir there are several rows of restaurant tables. Men and women, their shabby clothing strangely contrasting with the delicate beauty of their surroundings, drink beer and eat sandwiches. At one of the tables a man is fast asleep, his head resting on the spotted table cloth. Was it here that the diamond and wild flower reception was held by the ladies of the Imperial Court?

"HERMITAGE"

On a large lawn near the "Hermitage," where Peter once entertained his intimate guests at wild orgies an organized workers' excursion has made its headquarters. A few couples are dancing; others are sitting on the grass.

Groups are escorted by guides, mostly young women with short hair, short skirts and a look of power and determination. They are intent on imbuing their audiences with contempt for the extravagant habits of royalty, and on imparting to them as much as possible of the Marxian interpretation of history as a relentless class struggle.

As 3 o'clock draws near, when the fountains begin to play for two hours, the crowd outside grows denser. Suddenly, through the trees, one sees a column of rising, foaming water. Others spring up. Children run shouting. The hour has struck. The park has come to life—the fountains are playing.

From the central point—the bridge that spans the canal about half way between the palace and the sea—the whole panorama opens, as fantastically beautiful as ever. If anything, it is more brilliant; the gods are more golden, the blue background of the sculptured bas-relief of the cascade steps is bright with new colour, the palace immaculately clean and festive in its fresh coat of paint. And against it all, water shoots up in mighty columns, falls in heavy sheets, squirts, swirls, breaks into a hundred rainbows, enveloping the whole picture in a veil of iridescent glory.

To right and left other fountain groups have become active. Adam and Eve stand in the midst of sheaves of foaming sprays. A row of chubby cupids hold up glittering bells of smoothly flowing water. In the fragrant garden of Mon Plaisir a large water flower seems to have sprung open among the blossoms, and the bronze gods find themselves standing on pedestals of liquid crystal.

A fair world indeed. A lavishly exhibited of man's most extravagant fancy. A show place to impress the world with the taste, richness and magnificence of its owners. Visions of the Russian Imperial court at the height of its glory float in one's mind.

What a contrast! One hundred and thirty years ago those who walked here wore costumes of gold and silver to go with the gold of the statues and the silver of the cascades. Now they wear the nondescript drab clothing of the Russian crowd of today. Yet they have the assurance and arrogance of people who feel themselves rightful masters of the place. Gone are the days when guards were instructed to keep all "meanly dressed" people out of the park. To-day they are all meanly dressed. But this splendor belongs to them.

One looks questioningly at the golden gods. Are they aware of the change that has taken place at their feet? They still stand unperturbed, as unconscious of the incongruity of the scene as are their new masters.

On Sleep-Walking

(BY "PERIN").

Great are the joys of a peaceful slumber in a soft downy bed where neither dreams, nor any sort of physical activity disturbs the temporarily restless soul of the sleeper. But nature after all has a very freakish tendency, and she must necessarily, disobey her self-made laws. Of the many freaks which she plays on us human beings, one is sleep-walking.

It is a most amazing activity which is carried on by the unconscious person, in his sleep. He remembers his last thought, and carries out orders accordingly without any appeal to judgment or thought, e.g. a person whose last thought before sleep is to commit suicide by drowning, is sure to essay the same thing, unless he is stopped. This happens, of course, only to those who have a habit of sleepwalking.

future For even after his mother's death, her dominance over him remains. She had won her battle, and, in Marc's own words: "I refer everything to her, as if she were still there."

Mr. Marks has written a sensitive and comprehending novel, and Mr. Muller seems to have provided an excellent translation. He is only to be caught slipping once, when the American expression "swelled head" is too much for him, and he renders it literally as "bête enflée."

In younger days, I have heard my mother tell stories of my ancient relatives, who had the habit of carrying on conversation in their sleep quite casually, as when conscious. This, of course, is only partly true, but there is some truth at least in such a tale of unconscious activity.

Sleep-walking is a very dangerous sort of a trick played on us by nature, for many a time, destruction is caused—often to the actor himself, seldom to others. The practical cause of sleep-walking is indigestion, for a man can never walk about in partial or morbid sleep, unless there is something wrong with his constitution. Such somnambulists are found, all the world over, and many instances happen where the sleepwalker has lost his life in tragic but unconscious attempts.

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I Was In Dillinger's Camp

Former English Accomplice Of America's Notorious Gangster Describes Some Of Latter's Amazing Adventures

America's "Public Enemy No. 1" may be a pitiless brute, a ruthless killer, as well as almost every other sort of rogue, but as one of his past "buddies," I find it impossible not to give the devil his due, (remarks James Terry writing in "Answers" about John Dillinger, the notorious "Killer," whose crimes have startled the world, and made him the quarry of the greatest man-hunt in American police records.) I know from personal experience how hard it is to get away from the "cops" when they're after you—and the way John Dillinger has fooled and eluded the full might of the police forces on the other side of the Atlantic is staggering. Out For Adventure.

Yes, I was one of Dillinger's gangsters. I know him as well as though he were my own brother. I know his chief accomplice, Jimmy Humphreys, equally well. Many is the "joint" I've robbed with them, many the victim we've "stuck up."

It all started twelve years ago, when I ran away from my London home and went to sea. I got a berth in Liverpool as cabin-boy on a tramp, but I hadn't been long on the briny before I realised I was never cut out to be a sailor. I made up my mind that I'd "jump" the boat at the first port we touched.

That happened to be Savannah, Georgia. In the middle of the night I crept away from my ship and walked through the city until I found a railway goods yard. There was a freight train in it with steam up. When nobody was looking I clambered into a truck and hid myself beneath some tarpaulin. The train rumbled out, and I set forth on a journey to—I knew not where.

"That's Dillinger."

After I seem to have lain there for whole days and nights the train reached its destination—Elkhart, a small manufacturing city in the state of Indiana. Leaving it without being seen, I strolled through the streets wondering what my next move was to be.

I had precious little money, and so when I chanced on a gambling saloon I said to myself: "Here's where I have a chance to make a bit." I went in, and soon I was busy throwing dice.

Before long I had made a friend—a young chap about my own age named Perry. I was pretty lucky that day, and I stood Perry a few drinks. While we were having them four more young men came into the place. Their leader, a heavily built, brown-haired, neatly dressed youngster, gave Perry a wave.

"That's John Dillinger, I'm working with him to-night," Perry whispered to me.

"What sort of work?" I asked. Perry laughed.

"We Need One More."

"Well, you look a good guy."

so I don't mind telling you. There's a little Jew in this city who goes every evening to the street-car terminus near here and tries to sell watches and jewellery to the drivers as they come off duty. We're going to stick him up. The job ought to be worth several hundred dollars."

I thought he was kidding; but the next day the papers were full of robbery. A car had stopped alongside the little travelling jeweller, he had been dragged inside and relieved of his cash and his stock, and then pitched out. He hadn't seen any of his assailants clearly enough to recognise them again.

When I walked into the gambling saloon, which was also a "speakeasy," there were Perry, Dillinger, and the other three celebrating their triumph. Perry called me over to join them and introduced me all round. The curly-headed Jimmy Humphreys, Gotch, "the Dutch Kid," and an Irish boy who was always known as the "Blond Kid."

"Congratulations on last night's effort," I said, thinking this would please them.

Down came Dillinger's glass with a bang.

"Say, how come you know about that?" he demanded aggressively.

"I told him," said Perry. "He's all right, John May be useful to us."

"Are you in the game?" asked Dillinger. "If you're not, I guess you'd better get out of this town pretty quick, or else."

I know well enough what the alternative would be. So I said quickly:

"It's okay, buddy—I'm in the same racket as you."

That wasn't really true; up to then I had never gone in for crime. But I regret to confess that the prospect of turning crook did not worry me unduly. I was only twenty, and I had a craving for adventure; the fact that it would be illegal adventure seemed beside the point.

Dillinger looked at me appraisingly, for quite a while, then at last he nodded.

"We need one more in our little lot," he said, "so I guess we'll give you a chance."

I was one of the gang! With them I set out to continue the celebrations. We went to a road-house, and I'll never forget the orgy of that night. Dillinger rallied all the girls round and danced, when he was not drinking, till daylight. He was a good dancer, and an even better drinker—he could put down bootleg liquor by the pint and yet never appear anything but sober. (And he was only just out of his teens at the time!)

My First Crime

The gang's total takings from the little jeweller were somewhere in the neighbourhood of

300 dollars, but each one had got rid of nearly all his share by morning. Dillinger set the example—he simply threw money away when he had it. And I'll say this for him—though he was our leader, he never took a bigger share than any of us.

Occasionally he would send some cash to his people; they were simple folk who lived on a farm, and had no idea he had come by it other than honestly. But quite ninety per cent of the "jack" that John Dillinger's coups brought him used to disappear in reckless, foolish dissipation.

"There's always more where it came from," he would grin.

By the following afternoon each of us was completely "broke," and Dillinger decided that we'd replenish our pockets by robbing a cigar store that he'd "spotted"—that is, picked out as being "good business."

He handed me a gun, with instructions that in the event of our being surprised, I was to shoot first to frighten, and then, if necessary, to wound or kill. Thus, with a fast-beating heart and a sinking feeling in the neighbourhood of my belt, I set out to commit my first crime.

I was detailed to keep look-out at the door of the shop, while Dillinger and Humphreys went inside and "stuck up" the tobacconist at the point of the revolver. The raid took place in broad daylight, with the street full of shoppers, but it went off as easy as pie. Within twenty seconds the others were out with the contents of the till and a nice cigar apiece as a tit-bit.

I had never realised crime could be so simple, and soon I was thinking nothing of taking part in "stick ups" like this. My conscience ceased to trouble me after the first two or three. I fell into Dillinger's way of thinking—that crime was natural and honest abnormal.

Cops—And A Blazing Car

We would carry out our "stick ups" three or four times a week, and each job would bring us in anything from fifty to 300 dollars. We made a specialty of robbing petrol stations, our "area" being a ring round Elkhart of some forty miles radius.

We had one narrow squeak. Once a woman in a house opposite a petrol station saw us at work from her window and rang up the police. They arrived as we were leaving in two cars. Jimmy Humphreys and Dillinger were in the first, and in their hurry to get away at the sound of the dreaded siren, they ran into a petrol pump.

Within a few seconds their car was a mass of flames, but they managed to clamber into ours before the cops got up, and though we had a hail of bullets, directed at us, we got away without a scratch.

"Line-up" At Headquarters

Then one day Dillinger and I were together when a cop came up and arrested us on suspicion. We were taken to police headquarters and lined up with half dozen others for identification by a man whom we had recently robbed. We had some very uneasy moments, but, fortunately, that "stick up" had taken place under cover of darkness, and the victim failed to pick us out.

I was now thoroughly Americanised myself, and always said, when questioned that I hailed from San Francisco. Thus I overcame the handicap of being an Englishman in the States without any papers—for I knew that the police could not check up on my statements, since all the records of San Francisco births prior to 1906 had been destroyed in the great earthquake of that year!

Referring back to those narrow squeaks, I must say that I never once saw John Dillinger perturbed or even slightly uneasy. He was the coolest, most fearless man I have ever known. He actually seemed to relish danger. For instance, we would be planning a coup, and one of the gang would draw attention to some outstanding risk. Dillinger's eyes would gleam.

"That settles it," he would say. "Come on, boys!"

I had an example of his indomitable nerve one day when he took up the cause of a little chap who had been "skinned" by a pool-room swindler. Dillinger hated confidence tricksters in any shape or form, and he went out for this man. The swindler was much bigger than John, but in spite of this—and although he had a gun on him—Dillinger resorted to his fists and dealt the other one of the nicest knock-outs I've ever seen.



MANY MEDICINES BUT NO CURES
(Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle)

"MOSES—ONE OF SCRIBES OF JESUS"

British School-boy Howlers In Religious Test

Mr. Walfred Hall writes as follows in "The Times" (London):—As some public interest appears to be taken at the present time in the teaching of the historical background of what is still regarded as our national religion, I venture to send you the results of a very simple test recently put by a friend of mine who is a teacher in a secondary school. He asked a class of 30 boys of average age of 15 (none younger than 14 last July) to state the approximate date of Moses, and he gave them five minutes to record any facts they might recall relating to that figure whom we in a less enlightened age were brought up to consider as not altogether devoid of historical significance.

The dates given varied from 20,000 B. C. to A. D. 100. One youth apparently was unable to recall anything except the date, which he gave as 1,500 B. C. (whether the comparative accuracy of his chronology was accidental I do not know). From another, who put the date as 10,000 B. C. we learn that Moses was "A discipline in the time of Jesus, and who taught the Christian worship to the people." From a third who considered that 25 B. C. represented more accurately the period in which he lived, we gather that he was a "disciple of Jesus Christ," and that "He was at the last supper the night before the death of Christ." From a youth who holds the view that he lived in A. D. 100 that he was "One of the disciples of Jesus who lived in Egypt; was one of those greatly suppressed by the Egyptians, after the death of Christ." A fifth scholar differs somewhat from the authorities, just quoted inasmuch as he regards A. D. 1 as being more probable date, and considers that Moses was "One of the scribes of Jesus," and adds with a tolerant breadth of view which some of his elders might emulate that Moses "Was a Christian and a Jew." From a sixth we learn that Moses lived about 500 B. C. and "is often spoke of in the bible." A juvenile Robertson Smith considers that Moses flourished "round about the time when Christ lived" (to be precise the time given is 50 B. C.) and "Had something to do with stones on which Ten Commandments were written."

Considerations of space prevent my giving more examples of the diverse schools of historical thought to be found in this seminary. In fairness to my friend's class I must, however, state that some boys gave quite reasonable answers. To some these "schoolboy howlers" may merely afford occasion for a smile, but to others they may well give food for serious reflection. Surely few who have any sympathy with either education or Christianity, and least of all those who regard their separation as involving no little loss to both, will dissent from the view so ably put forward by the Bishop of Chelmsford in a recent issue of "The Times," that "There is need for serious overhauling of the whole subject."

"I've got half a dozen suits left on my hands," confessed Tomkins, the tailor, "Just can't sell 'em."

His friend had a brain-wave. "How much are they?" he said. "Thirty shillings each?" Then send all six to old Goggs with an invoice for five suits at forty shillings each. He'll think you've made a mistake, and buy them."

But the tailor looked downcast when the two next met.

"I did what you suggested," he groaned. "Goggs kept the odd suit and sent back the other five with the invoice and a note to say he'd never ordered them!"

WRONG FINGER AMPUTATED

Doctor Pays £ 500 Damages

A mistake by a London doctor who amputated a sound finger instead of an injured one, and had to pay £500 damages, was disclosed in mail week.

In an action at Bow County Court, Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., builders and scaffolders, asked for a review of an award of 17s. 6d. a week made in favour of Ernest Mudge, a scaffolder, owing to his refusal to have an operation on the stump of a finger which had been amputated.

It was stated that in 1932, after Mudge had had an accident at the Battersea Rover Station, the doctor amputated his index finger, which was sound, and that the middle finger, the injured one, was amputated subsequently. Mudge brought an action against the doctor and recovered £500 damages.

"COMMONSENSE"

The order for 17s. 6d. a week was made, it was added, when it was assumed that Mudge would have a further operation on the stump of the middle finger.

Mudge, however, found that the applicants could not employ him, as owing to the amputation of his index finger he was unfit to be a scaffolder.

Judge Konstam held that Mudge had acted in a "common-sense and reasonable way" in refusing to have the operation, and entered an award for him, with costs.

SMOKING TIME

Hands Of A Clock Made Of Cigars

In the Unter den Linden, Berlin, a clock made specially for smokers is being exhibited. The base of the clock is cut out of a cigar-box, and the hands are made of cigars—a big one for the minute-hand and a small one for the hour-hand.

The minutes are indicated by the tips of sixty cigars placed round the edge of the clock, and the pendulum is a large briar pipe.

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G. B. S. On G. K. C.

"A Man Of Colossal Mould, With The Head Of A Cherub On The Body Of A Falstaff"

That latest volume in Constable's Standard Edition of Shaw is called "Short Stories, Scraps and Shavings". The scenes and shavings remind me of a reviewer in John D'London's Weekly of the last pipe of tobacco dredged from the corner of one's pouch when the jar is empty and the shops are shut; it isn't good tobacco, but it's tobacco. These scraps and shavings are not good Shaw, but they are Shaw—though even that is hard to believe about "A Sunday on the Survey Hills."

But the short stories are good Shaw. The tale of the bishop and the drunken woman, both killed in a motor accident, who appeared at the gates of Heaven together; of the old revolutionary humbug who lived on the sweat of his wife's brow; and of an Irish "miracle" have the caustic, impudent wit that is uniquely his. The bishop requesting reassurance that it is Heaven's main gate and not the tradesman's entrance; the revolutionary demanding "All or nothing" and being told by Shaw that as it was certain he couldn't get all he was practically the propagandist of Nothing; the description of the Irish peasant as "six feet of farming material, chopped off a spare length of coarse humanity by the Almighty, and fung into Wicklow to plough the fields!"—how characteristically offensive!

IMMENSE CHAMFERNOON

The best item, however (apart from the famous "Adventures of the Black Girl"), is the long extract from an omitted chapter of "Back to Methuselah," entitled "The Domesticity of Franklyn Barnabas." Shaw says he

thought he had thrown it away as "irrelevant," and professes surprise at discovering it. This is hard to believe. Shaw, as I surmise, admired it very much, but withheld it out of regard for Mr. Chesterton's feelings, the character of Immense Chamfernoon having no chance of escape being taken for a caricature of "G. K. C."

A superb caricature, too, with the good caricature's dash of serious portraiture—"A man of colossal mould, with the head of a cherub on the body of a Falstaff." Chesterton's literary mannerisms are neatly parodied in such sentences as: "If you can't find the way to Paradise, you can't find the way to Paradise"; and "You must have a root, is the root of the matter." His contortions of giving you, not a stone, a stone, a stone, with their for bread, but a firework for a cigarette, are stripped without mercy.

THE FLIRT

"The most incorrigible flirt in England," one character calls him. "You flirt with religions, traditions, politics, with everything that is most sacred and important. You flirt with the Church, the Middle Ages, the marriage question, the Jewish question, even with the hideous cult of gluttony and drunkenness. Every one of your discussions is like a flirtation with a worthless woman; you pay her the most ingenious and delightful compliments . . . but you are not a bit in earnest." Apart from the piquant caricature, there are brilliant comedy, and debate of the best Shavian brand, in this fragment.

"Why be a wreck"

TAKE



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World Of Science

Water Transformed Into Sugar

Scientist Discovers Secret Process Of Plant Life

A Liverpool professor who has spent years trying to solve the mysteries of nature, has just done something which naturalists all over the world have declared to be impossible.

He has turned water into sugar by the same process as a plant does it.

He is Professor E. C. C. Bayly, professor of bio-chemistry at Liverpool University, writes a representative of the "Sunday Express."

By means of an intricate apparatus he has done something which has hitherto been done only by living plants.

Ever since the world began, the secret means by which plants perform chemical changes has been a mystery.

The humble blade of grass performs chemical changes which the scientist, with all the apparatus and money in the world, cannot copy.

Plants turn water into sugar by absorbing water from the soil and atmosphere and the radiant energy which comes from the sun's rays.

The exact nature of those rays has always been a mystery, but it has been obvious that since a colossal amount of energy is required to transform sugar into water and gas, an equally enormous amount of energy is needed to reverse the process.

FROM SUN'S RAYS
This energy comes from the sun's rays in the case of plants. Plants are assisted by substances known as chlorophyll and xanthophyll.

Six years ago Professor Bayly decided to imitate the plant in every possible detail. Using water and ordinary carbon dioxide gas, and a very complicated form of chemical called a catalyst, he exposed them to sunlight or artificial light.

Day after day he has worked at it.

He has succeeded in producing small quantities of sugar and other unknown substances. He

is now engaged in working out the mathematics of the process and seeing how and why it does happen.

It may seem a lot of fuss over the production of a few grains of sugar, since that substance is only a pound and could never be produced synthetically at anything like that price. But the experiment is a step towards discoveries which would completely revolutionise life.

Once this process is properly understood—and the necessary formulae worked out—the contention that Nature's processes cannot be performed in the laboratory will be permanently disproved.

MORE EXPERIMENTS
It will open the way for further experiments, which will seek to discover why plants can turn elementary substances into nutritious foods simply by drawing chemicals from the earth and transforming them under the reaction of the sun's rays.

Vital foodstuffs, of which seeds have to be sown and tended for months before being cut down and treated, may in future be produced in laboratories in a few hours.

Drugs which are at present expensively extracted from plants—such as brucine, morphine, and opium—can be produced simply and cheaply by science.

"The most difficult part of the process is the production of the catalyst," Mr. W. A. Norman, the professor's assistant, told me.

"It is these that cause the reaction, and the business of sensitising them is extremely complicated."

"Even proteins, the important features of animal nourishment, may be produced chemically in years to come."

The discovery of synthetic proteins would mean that, in wartime or other emergency, such foodstuffs as meat and vegetables might be dispensed with, and the vital ingredients produced in chemical laboratories.

ARE THEY MARRIED?



Rumour has it that Charlie Chaplin and his latest leading Paulette Goddard, were married secretly a year ago. The most interested parties will neither confirm nor deny this rumour. This hitherto unpublished picture, taken aboard the palatial yacht of Mr. Joseph Schenck, where both were guests, shows Paulette Goddard (or "Chaplin")? tickling the feet of Charlie Chaplin, who is engaged in gymnastic tricks. Seated behind and enjoying the joke are: Joseph Schenck and Grace Poggi (left) and Margaret Lamar.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Heat and evolution were declared to be closely linked in a report before the American Philosophical Society given recently by Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University. Heat causes mutations, or spontaneous hereditary changes in fruit-flies.

Honey, benzene from coal, and kerosene contain a greater percentage of deuterium, or "heavy hydrogen," than might be expected from its relative abundance in nature. Dr. Malcolm Cole, of Northwestern University, has reported to the American Chemical Society. It indicates that living creatures have the capacity to select the kind of hydrogen they will use; all of these substances being of organic origin.

The largest photo-mural ever made, in effect a photograph 600 feet long and twenty feet high, is being installed in the new Ford exhibit at A Century of Progress. It was conceived by Walter Dorwin Teague, industrial designer, and represents pictorially a trip through a modern automobile plant. Nearly a mile of photographic paper forty inches wide will be required for its ninety-seven panels.

Gas generated from charcoal recently provided power to drive two British trucks, 3,000 miles from Haifa to Kabul, the Palestine correspondent of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" has reported to that magazine. Twelve pounds of charcoal yielded the equivalent of one gallon of gasoline.

Excavation of a fossil plesiosaur, or swimming lizard, collected recently in southeastern Montana for the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, yielded not only the skeleton, but also a heap of rounded stones about the size of golf balls which the creature had used as aids to digestion, as a chicken uses small pebbles in its gizzard to help grind its food.

The blood group to which ancient Egyptians belonged can be determined by standard agglutination tests upon mummies, according to Dr. W. C. Boyd, of the Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston. Doctor Boyd recently tested several mummies, and found they belonged to group B, to which a majority of modern Egyptians also belong.

How the photoelectric cell may aid bedridden invalids was demonstrated recently at the Reconstruction Hospital, New York City, by James S. Doyle, an engineer, with which a paralysis victim can turn the pages of a book, switch the radio on or off, or put out the light with a nod of the head.

Scientists Lift Curtain Of Future

Amazing Progress Predicted In Radio Field And Utilisation Of Solar Energy

Five hundred leaders in science and industry gathered in Chicago last month pushed aside the curtains of the future and pictured the world as they expect it to be 100 years from now. Higher standards of living were predicted rather than a division of what we now have. They saw:

Elimination of infectious disease. A lengthening of the average life span. Airplanes powered from stations on the ground. Electric motors run by sunlight. Slums eliminated by low cost prefabricated houses. Multi-motored airplanes flying the oceans on frequent schedules.

These and scores of other scientific marvels were predicted, not as Jules Verne phantasies but as probabilities, by creative specialists who met at the hall of progress in the General Motors building at a Century of Progress, Chicago, at the invitation of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation.

Dr. C. H. Mayo and Dr. W. J. Mayo, of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Morris Fishbein, of Chicago, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, predicted the normal life span soon would be 70 years, instead of the present 60, itself an increase from the 35 years of 1833.

The Doctors Mayo pointed out that remarkable advances have been made not only in the diagnosis of cancer, but in its cure, and that the years would bring further progress.

Dr. Fishbein predicted the knowledge now available for controlling the birth of the unit and the degenerate will be applied for the advancement of all mankind. Infectious disease, he predicted, will be eliminated.

"We are on the eve of things of an entirely different nature," said Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors. "Everything that ever moved on the earth has been moved by energy which comes directly from the sun."

When this "sun-power" is controlled, he said, it will not be difficult to predict the propulsion of airplanes by radiated energy from power plants located on the ground, or to envision an entire system of aerial transportation unaffected by fog and weather conditions in general.

Non-metallic, transparent and non-breakable containers for food, which would permit fruit to be transported thousands of miles without loss of taste or freshness,

were seen by Charles S. Ash, director of research for the California Packing Company.

Amazing progress was predicted for the radio field by Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company.

"I believe the day will come when you turn on the facsimile (radio) receiver when retiring, and in the morning the paper tape will tell the story of what flashed through the sky while you were slumbering," he said. "Through radio in the home, man will look and hear around the earth as if the globe were but a baseball resting in the palm of his hand."

Her father snorted contemptuously. "You have the nerve to come and ask me for my daughter's hand. You!" he snapped at the shaking suitor.

"That's so, sir," said the young man.

"But she doesn't want to be tied to an idiot all her life," barked her father.

"Well, Sir, why not let me take her off your hands," said the suitor.

The fire policy on a woman's house was brought to her by the company's agent.

"There it is, madam," he said, "and the premium is £10."

"Oh, how very unfortunate!" said the woman. "My bank balance is rather low just now. Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct it from what they will owe down!"



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UMBRELLAS

By RUSTOM VAKIL

Everybody is buying umbrellas these days. Our friend "The Doctor of Umbrellas"—better known as the repairer of umbrellas—is also making a roaring trade. The danger-zone for umbrellas where many a casualty occurs is in that windy spot where Church-Gate Street meets Queen's Road, where umbrellas go awry and get inverted and caps and hats are blown away from all sorts of craniums, a breezy circle of wind and traffic and wet asphalt where the God of Wind destroys umbrellas, where to walk is an adventure.

It is said that in one rainy season a man gets really drenched about a dozen times. It is a fact which needs to be realised like the Love of God, but the unfortunate man who is handicapped by trousers and has to cross Queen's Road gets drenched whenever the rain falls. The umbrella is no protection against the wind, the modern babble is ruined by India's Thunder-God. The god destroys the umbrellas and breaks the steel frames in a frivolous mood, and handles are divorced from the rods by the force of the wind. All lovers of umbrellas—and they are many—know this spot, and curse it, except, of course, our friend "The Doctor of Umbrellas" who makes money by such casualties.

EORN WITH UMBRELLAS.

There are some men, who are practically born with umbrellas in their hands. They have them all the year round, sleek silky umbrellas, half-stick, half-umbrella, with a tassel, light and folded, with cherry-wood handles which save them from being frivolous. It is a protection against the sun and has a utility. It is a part of the possessor's personality. It is less often seen these days, the whirl of times have eliminated it. The umbrellas of the middle classes and of the professional world—of Doctors who earn less than hundred rupees a month, and lawyers who earn sixty after six years of Himalayan patience, of teachers who earn eighty rupees with extra twenty-five from tuition—have a personality of their own. An umbrella gives them respectability, it connotes work in these unemployment days, it does honest service during the hot days. They never lose it, they carry it about with them, these honest hard-working men as an inseparable companion. They hold it in various ways—some hold it in the middle, some hook it on to their arms or neck; only schoolboys carry it on their shoulder.

IN HAND OF PETIT-BOURGEOIS.

Our petit-bourgeois use it for more than a year; names and alphabets are sewn on it, initials of careful owners, sometimes it is even bedecked with embroidery, green, and red, a sort of a heart with the initials within. It is sometimes stolen—but very rarely. Its prices vary from rupees two to five. Some people believe in using the mechanical ones which open with a pop and glory and close with the same gusto without manual labour; their possessors are generally overgrown babies with moustaches, or schoolboys or tradesmen. Their handles have a silvery, shine, made of metal, their labour saving mechanism has a mystic quality. This self-opening umbrella has a quality—it satisfies our religious instinct, it has an air of service, ever ready to oblige, but it does not last long, of course it is not a work of art. These lovers of umbrellas are good pedestrians. They walk well under their umbrellas, and often come to the rescue of men and women who forget their umbrellas on rainy days. They do not carry their umbrellas as if they want to strangle them. They take a long time to buy their umbrellas, they use them

for more than one season.

PROLETARIAN UMBRELLAS.

From this world of petit-bourgeoisie, we come to the great world of the proletariat, the world of seasonal umbrellas meant for rain. Who does not remember the spacious days when our friends the milkmen used to go about with umbrellas reminiscent of "chatras," as big as the blue and green and yellow umbrellas that we see on Danda and Santa Cruz on days, dedicated for marriage. Big heavy umbrellas gone grey, that we associate with big chests and thick-soled "jodas" studied with horse-shoes. Big kind umbrellas with a circular patch at the top. They are made for protection, for brawny arms. As the world is getting frivolous other umbrellas with gayer handles and sparer build are used by our masses. Even in Parel, umbrellas are bound to get cheaper and better. Beauty and utility will combine to make the umbrellas of the working man as nice and durable as those of the middle classes. Moscow does not mean monotony, nor Socialism means uniformity.

FUTURE OF UMBRELLAS.

One wonders what would be the future of umbrellas and Parel a century hence? Surely there will be less dirt, less of hovels, and darkness and misery and sackcloth on windows, and smell of dirty W. G.'s, less of broken men in grip of drink and of ugly foot-paths and warm air-wet and warm—coming out of factories. Labour "arteries" of our city, diseased by poverty and lack of fresh air, will disappear. Education and humanism and liberty will make things different and galvanise these arteries to a richer life. Of course, the rains will pour as they have poured in the past in all the Delhis and in Damascus and in Rome of the seven isles, and in Ayodhya, but the umbrellas in Parel will be different after a century hence, from what they are to-day, as they must have been different in Patna and Pataliputra and Persopolis centuries ago. Other kinds of men, will use other kinds of umbrellas, not only in Parel, but Matunga and Khar and Hornby Road, if Providence, which controls the souls of cities like those of men, keeps Bombay, flourishing. It is just possible that a century after umbrellas might become curiosities and find their lasting place in a museum.

SUNSHADES.

In the meanwhile, let us not overlook our women's umbrellas—sun-shades of all colours and creeds, self-conscious midgets with fat heads and knobs and all the permutations of ugliness to please, fanning fancies—things of paper and silk and cloth bedecked with flowers for summer, or as a mere appendix, to serve some colour scheme. From this charming frivolity, called a lady's sunshade, with its quaint handles, we pass on to children's sunshades, things of joy and play and beauty. We are sure they have powers of resistance against the Gods of Thunder and Wind, because the storms which uproot the oak and vine and "Vad," save the daisy and the lotus. We are children of the mist; if a child ever offers you a sun-shade when the rains are pouring and the clouds are lowering in the sky and all is not right with the world, please take it—children's sun-shades soothe and save.



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Health And Hygiene

STRENGTH FIRST

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY

National wealth is usually measured financially. But a money valuation for a nation is not real or dependable. The actual tangible capital of a nation is the physical status of its citizens. If our standard of wealth is high, the nation's wealth can be similarly estimated. Our national wealth should be measured in health. Riches of this kind can be passed on to the next generation and the next, and so on.

If health is the most important of our resources, it is our duty to do everything we can to conserve it. The greatest enemy of national health is intolerance. It is the product of ignorance and prejudice. It comes largely from the "I know it all" attitude. In nearly every phase of human activity you will find intolerance. It is the mainstay of all old-time medical methods. It helps to keep medicine in its place. It assists us in approaching the doctor with the proper degree of humility.

Intolerance keeps white bread and white flour products on our dining table. We have acquired the habit of eating that sort of food; it has become a daily part of our routine. If an investigation of healthful diets were made, one would quickly learn the necessity of discarding this so-called food from our dietary, but intolerance stands in the way. Your father and mother ate a particular kind of food and they lived out their allotted time. Therefore, why bother. That is what intolerance tells you.

Nature's Warnings. In the matter of physical health there are abundant warnings that we should not expose ourselves to cold, to over-exercise, to late hours, to improper food and to vicious microbes. These warnings are sensible and should be heeded by sensible people. But after all no possible amount of precaution can remove us entirely from danger. Physicians tell us that the healthiest mouth has germs of deadly diseases which have no effect on us because the vigour of the organism throws them off.

But while a certain amount of prevention is reasonable, the virtue of any soul after all depends upon the forth-pulling power of its energies and not upon the height of the walls built around it, nor the strength of the locks that shut it in.

A husky vigorous boy can dive into a lake of ice-water and come out glowing with health; an in-

valid plunged into the same pool would be shocked to death. Education and training, physical, mental and moral should be more devoted towards increasing the power of life than towards the avoidance of dangers. Plenty of fresh air, good food, attention to personal hygiene, and keeping the body in good condition is vastly better than any amount of pills or powders.

Value Of Self-Mastery.

Even to the strengthening of the moral inhibitions, the development of right tastes and the



S. B. NAYAMPALLY.

habitual exercises of self-mastery and will-power are better preservatives than all the 'Don't's' in creation.

The ability of a mental worker is tremendously increased through the added force that comes to him with physical development. His conclusions are firmer, he feels them more definitely, his nervous system is usually more delicately and accurately adjusted. There is a greater degree of harmony between body and mind. You are able to form a conclusion more quickly, and it is more likely to be dependable. The character of exercise one may take is of minor importance, provided all the muscles of the body are used, vigorously without strain or overwork.

The best rule is STRENGTH FIRST AND everything after.

Hidden Fires

Absorption Of Repeated Doses Of Germ Poisons During Early Life Saps Vital Organs

A hidden fire is a constant threat of disaster for it may flare up at any time, because it is hidden and so likely unsuspected, causing widespread damage. A focal infection is a similar menace because this hidden colony of disease germs may not remain confined, they may spread out and, slowly but insidiously, undermine the health of the body, or cause a serious disorder.

The focal infection is usually found in tonsils, gums, teeth, nose and throat, head, sinuses, ears or reproductive organs. It is a colony of germs may develop, and as a rule, they do not cause any local trouble. The struggle between germs and body produces poisons in addition to those generated by the germs themselves; these poisons are absorbed and so the body is subjected to the damaging effects of toxins or poisons.

It cannot be demonstrated definitely, but it appears reasonable to believe that the absorption of repeated and long continued doses of germ poisons, during early life, plays a very definite part in the premature wearing out of the vital organs of the body.

From the original or primary focus, the germs may spread into the surrounding tissues. Much more serious is the fact that the germs in the primary focus may be carried by the blood stream to other parts of the body and there set up secondary foci of infection. The commonest sites of such secondary foci are the tissues around joints. The lining membrane of the heart and its valves, the gall bladder and the kidneys. The secondary foci are more likely to cause a local disturbance than are the primary, and so there is apt to be more

destruction of tissue and change in structure.

Focal infection may be sole cause of some abnormal condition or it may be simply a contributory cause. The benefit which may be looked for upon removal of such a focus depends upon whether or not it is the sole cause and also as to whether or not secondary foci have been set up.

The periodic health examination allows the family doctor to detect the beginnings of focal infection. Early treatment will then prevent the later and serious disorders which might arise, and will prevent secondary foci from being formed. Failing the periodic health examination most patients come to their doctor long after the condition is a simple focal infection; they come complaining of symptoms which arise out of the damage done to the body, and likely, with secondary foci already established. Obviously the periodic health examination is the best method for discovering these hidden fires. — "Montreal Gazette."

PROTECTION FOR BRAIN

The brain is protected from certain kinds of deadly toxins, such as that produced by diphtheria organisms, by means of an electrochemical barrier, according to studies recently reported in the British medical journal, "The Lancet," by Dr. Ulrich Friedmann and Dr. A. Ekkeles, formerly of the Rudolf Virchow Hospital in Berlin. This mechanism protects the brain against toxins which have positive electrical charges, they find, but not against poisons which are negative, or electrically neutral.

Price Of Liberty, Perpetual Vigilance

Democracy If It Is To Outlive Two-fold Menace Of Fascism & Communism Must Teach Its Citizens To Think For Themselves

There is no feature of our modern civilisation more characteristic than its lopsidedness. It is lopsided because of the disparity between our mechanical skill and scientific knowledge on the one hand and our political and social wisdom on the other, between our power over nature and the use to which we put it. Science has given us knowledge fit for the gods and we bring to its use the mentality of schoolboys, writes Prof. C. E. M. Joad in the "News Chronicle."

It is this lopsidedness which is responsible for most of those features of our civilisation which, for all their familiarity, it is so difficult to take for granted. For the paradox of want in the midst of plenty—we have not the social wisdom to distribute what science enables us so abundantly to produce. For the threatened destruction of our civilisation in the next war—science has made us so dangerous to one another that we can no longer afford to allow our international relations to be guided by the ethics of the jungle and informed by the mischievousness of the nursery.

For the mechanised use of leisure—possessing in an unprecedented degree the means to the good life, we have yet to learn the art of living it; and for the alarming contrast between the development of the means for reaching and moulding the minds of men and the comparative lack of an equivalent development in the minds so reached and moulded.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS NOT TAUGHT.

And the danger to liberty, briefly, is that, while science has given men the power of controlling other men's minds it has not yet succeeded in rendering men's minds proof against control. In consequence they are the prey of whatever influences may be able to purchase control of the avenue

es for the formation of public opinion.

The new instruments, which science has forged for the control of men's minds constitute one of the most serious dangers to liberty. Just as the advance of science has concentrated, effective military power into fewer and fewer hands, rendering mere numbers impotent against the tank, the bomber and the machine-gun, so it has concentrated the power of opinion in the hands of those who control the Press, the wireless and the cinema.

When Hitler in March of this year announced his programme for spending £70,000,000 on public works to reduce unemployment in Germany, his speech was relayed over the wireless to 19,500 meetings of the unemployed. It is estimated that at these meetings no fewer than 3,000,000 people heard the "leader."

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this new power or the menace which it constitutes to freedom of thought. It enables the dictators of the modern world to aim quite deliberately at the formation of men's minds. It is well for a dictatorship that all citizens should think alike; hence the deliberate cultivation of uniformity; but it is even better that their unanimous thoughts should be those of their rulers. Hence in Germany a system of education which seeks to make citizens the mirrors of the State.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP. How can citizens be protected against these influences? There is one way and one only. The way of education. Democracy has reached a stage in its development when its survival depends upon its ability to develop and to train the intelligence of its citizens. While the Nazi and the Communist States are seeking to produce citizens with minds that mirror their Govern-

ments, democracy should and does seek to train citizens with minds of their own. Hence, while its rivals rely upon propaganda, democracy must put its trust in education. Moreover, since it depends upon and presupposes the existence of an alert and instructed body of citizens, able and anxious to pronounce a free and independent judgment upon public affairs, it must go farther and educate its members deliberately for citizenship.

An education designed to fulfil this object will include teaching in geography, civics (structure of government, local, national and international), current history—in my time all the history books stopped at 1815, many of them still do, but none goes beyond 1914—politics, and economics. And it would be not only to the secondary school boy or girl but also to primary school-children in their last year or years at school that this education would be given. (That the school-leaving age should be raised at least to 15 must, I think, be assumed as a matter of course.)

I should myself add instruction in the art of newspaper-reading, wireless-listening, and attendance at meetings, instruction which aimed at inculcating scepticism and inoculating the citizen against appeals to mass emotion. For the primary intention of education for citizenship is not so much to impart information as to create intelligence, that it may endow the citizens of democracy with a critical sense which will render them immune from the manipulators of opinion whom the inventions of science have endowed with a new power over men's minds.

Whilst dictatorship has everything to fear, democracy alone has everything to gain from the intelligence of its citizens.

OUR BODIES LIKE STOVES
We Radiate Enough Heat To Raise 3 Pints Of Water To Boiling Point

The human body is like a stove, meaning that its temperature is higher than that of the surrounding air. Enough human beings in a closed room will raise the temperature, as everybody knows. Struck by this fact, Drs. Eugene F. Du Bois and James D. Hardy of the Russell Sage Department of Pathology decided that here they had a means of measuring the amount of heat given off by the skin. They devised a special heat-measuring device—a thermocouple in which two different metals, welded together, set up a measurable electric current when exposed to heat. By thus converting heat into electricity and then measuring the electricity they determined the amount of radiation.

Placing their thermocouples close to but not in contact with the skin, Drs. Du Bois and Hardy made some interesting discoveries. A man with malarial fever and chills can store up large amounts of heat without affecting his surface temperature. Even in a normal body 65 per cent of the heat generated is radiated, proving that we are indeed living stoves.

The heat that we do not need for our own purposes must be dissipated in some way. Measurements made in the laboratories of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers show that at normal temperature (98.6 deg. F.) we send out enough heat every hour to raise three pints of water from room temperature to the boiling point. If we are not cooked alive it is because of radiation, convection and evaporation. — "New York Times."

ABNORMAL VISION

"Anise-Ikonla," a newly-discovered abnormality of vision, affects about a third of all persons afflicted with eye trouble, according to a report by Prof. Adelbert Ames, Jr., research professor at Dartmouth College. This abnormality results in a condition in which one eye, unknown to the subject, sees an image larger than that seen by the other.

6,000 Pictures A Second
German Devises High Speed Movie Camera

What happens when a flywheel bursts or a hammer hits a nail on the head? The eye is not quick enough to tell. There are thousands of occasions when an engineer would like to slow down such processes and study them at leisure. Hence, he turns to motion picture photography, tries to take hundreds, even thousands of pictures a second and run these off at the usual rate of twelve to sixteen a second, so that the falling of a drop of water on a table is an almost insufferably long descent, and the final splash a snail-like rising and subsidence of liquid walls.

The latest of these attempts to control the passage of time photographically comes from E. Thun, a German engineer who has invented a motion picture camera which is so fast that the film has to drop straight into a light-proof bag to save time and mechanical winding complications. Thun claims a speed of 6,000 pictures a second for his invention, and even 80,000 if microscopic dimensions are tolerable.

By modifying the film-feeding mechanism of an ordinary motion-picture camera 250 exposures a second can be made—enough to show what happens in slow motion when a knock-out blow is delivered in a prize fight, or a horse beats another by something like the thickness of the skin on a nose. When many hundreds of exposures are to be made in a second, an entirely different principle must be invoked. It is impossible to devise a mechanism

which will expose the film step by step, each corresponding to a picture. The film must run continuously. Exposures Made Quickly. Thun has invented a lens system which will make exposures, while the film is thus running steadily. It is impossible to open and close a shutter at anything like 6,000 times a second. On the other hand, it is possible to spin a disk studded with lenses. When ever a moving lens registers with a fixed lens an image is formed on the film. A rotary slit periodically cuts the light off and permits it to pass at the same rate. Thus the making of exposures becomes a purely optical problem. Thun's camera holds about 250 feet of film. For ordinary technical purposes—taking a picture of an electric fan in motion, for instance—the film sweeps past the fixed lens at the rate of about sixty-seven feet a second. The camera unreels its film in about four seconds.

Now the number of pictures of normal size that can be made in four seconds is not more than 1,000 a second. Too slow for some technical events, such as the vibration of a high-speed shaft. By reducing the size of his pictures, Thun can increase the speed to 6,000 a second, still further reductions give him 36,000 and 80,000 a second. Of course, the pictures are crowded together. In a single frame there may be as many as 110 of almost microscopic dimensions, arranged in rows. Yet even these minute images may serve an engineer's scientific purpose. — "N.Y. Times."

FLY AS ASTHMA CARRIER

A fly's whiskers are his own business, unless he is a sand-fly. In that case, Dr. Salvatore J. Parlatto, of Buffalo, New York, recently reported in "The Journal of the American Medical Association," they may be one cause of asthma. Dr. Parlatto examined 850 asthma patients and found 5 per cent sensitive to sand-fly hairs.

THREE MORE VITAMINS

At least three more vitamins await discovery, in the opinion of Dr. Elmer V. McCollum, of John Hopkins University, discoverer of Vitamin A, in 1913. Doctor McCollum stated in an address before the American Institute of the City of New York that one new fat-soluble vitamin and two or more water-soluble vitamins still are to be found.

Modern Civilisation Originated In Persia

Excavations Since 1930 Indicate That Mesopotamian Civilisation Migrated From East, Says U. S. Archaeologist

Recent excavations in Persia point to the probability that our modern civilisation has evolved from a civilisation begun eons ago in ancient Persia, according to Franklin Mott Gunther, retired American diplomat and president of the Institute of Persian Art and Archaeology.

"There are strong indications from ancient Mesopotamian literature that Mesopotamian civilisation migrated from the East," Gunther told "The Chicago Daily Tribune." "It is known that Persia is nothing evolutionary in Egyptian civilisation. It suddenly bursts as a highly specialized thing; therefore it, too, must have been migratory. Another indication is that many features of Gothic art, such as the pointed arch, the flying buttress and other characteristics have been found to have their sources in Ancient Persian architecture."

"For this reason, our institution is conducting cultural research work in Persia which is of utmost importance to scholars. Excavations since 1930 have brought a great deal to light. Before that year little work was done by Americans in Persia, as France had an old monopoly of excavation rights. Now we have uncovered proof of an ancient Sassanian city and palace which dates back to 4,000 B.C. Above this level has been found a whole succession of other cultures, showing various stages of development up to about 1,500 A.D."

SAYS WORK IS EASY. According to Gunther, the work in Persia is comparatively easy due to the fact that the treasures are buried not far from the surface of the soil. Apparently each time an ancient city was razed or destroyed by earthquakes, a new city was built upon the same site. The Persian labourers are clever, easily taught and are careful workers.

Unfortunately, the Institute of Persian Art and Archaeology was "conceived in the boom, born in the panic and nurtured on the depression," said Gunther. This institution could make remarkable progress and wonderful discoveries if there were sufficient funds, he said. It is financed by members, both individual and institutional, which includes most of the museums and universities, and by subscription.

Excavational work is only one of the activities of this organization. For the past two years, scholars have been working upon a volume, "A Survey of Persian Art," with the Oxford University Press. This work contains more than 200 colour plates subscribed by various museums to illustrate their collections, and is being written by a group of specialists and scholars. When this book is

printed next winter, it will mean that students can find in the one volume all the information ordinarily found in 1,000 books written in several languages, Gunther contends.

MAKING LITERARY SURVEY.

The Institute is working on another documentary survey which will cover all the literature, in all languages, on Persian art, with cross reference. There will be two or three years more work on this book before it will reach the publishers.

All through the match he had cheered loudly every run scored by his favourite cricket team. And they had won.

Turning to his pal, he said: "Lumme, mate, I believe I've lost my voice."

"Don't worry," was the reply. "You'll find it in my left ear-ole."

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1934

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING FOR MAHATMA'S ESCAPE

All-India Day To Be Observed Acting Congress President Approves Jubilee Move

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, June 30.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Searchlight", Seth Jannalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Congress Working Committee said he approved the idea of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress and he was watching how the Bombay proposal was being received by the public.

Questioned what he thought about celebrating an All-India day in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's providential escape, he said that a suggestion to that effect had been made to him, and he was consulting his friends about it. He wished it, he said, to be a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for sparing the apostle of truth and non-violence and to champion of Harijan Cause for them for many more years to come.

BHAVNAGAR COLLECTS Rs. 25,000

Crowds Arrive To See Mahatma Gandhi

BHAVNAGAR, June 30. On inquiry at the office of the reception committee, it is understood that the anticipated amount of Rs. 25,000 has already been collected. Bhavnagar alone has subscribed Rs. 10,000. Many people from places in interior have come here specially to see Mahatma Gandhi.

It is expected that the traffic on the day of Gandhi's departure from here will be heavy enough to justify the running of a special train, and this step has already been suggested.

The police authorities of Bhavnagar are taking precautions to prevent untoward incidents as at Poona.

Police guards will be kept in all roads along which Gandhi is expected to pass. Sanatanists are

POONA BOMB OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

Benares Sanatanists Express Disapproval

BENARES, June 30. In spite of heavy rains last evening a well attended meeting of orthodox Sanatanists was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of Swami Dayanandaji to condemn the Bomb Outrage at Poona.

A resolution expressing deep sorrow at the madness and cowardliness displayed by some secret agencies who attempted the life of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted.

Prayers also were offered for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi. —United Press.

holding meetings every day, but it is now learnt that they will not hold demonstrations of opposition. —A. P.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON PT. MALAVIYA

C. R. Terms Report Of Split Premature

NEW DELHI, June 29. "I had the advantage of an intimate conversation with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on Tuesday last, and I am hoping that the reported split will be averted," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to a representative of "The Hindustan Times" to-night referring to its Bombay correspondent's report of a fresh crisis impending in the Congress Parliamentary Board over the communal question.

Mr. Rajagopalachari declared, "One cannot foretell the issue with certainty, but the report emanating from Bombay is certainly premature." It was true that Pandit Malaviya disagreed with the Congress policy in neither accepting nor rejecting the Communal Award.

Pandit Malaviya, in his opinion, must resign from the Board only if he felt that it was his duty to lead a counter campaign, and it was not at all likely that he would undertake to run such a campaign at this critical juncture when united and determined work was necessary.

"I do not believe," Mr. Rajagopalachari concluded, "that Pandit Malaviya will not be able to find a way of loyally serving the Hindu community without creating a suicidal split in the Congress Parliamentary activities."

Mr. Rajagopalachari came to Delhi two days ago on a flying visit with a view to unofficially

FRESH TROUBLE IN KAPURTHALA

Police & Military Move To Disperse Muslim Jatha

KAPURTHALA, June 29. On receipt of information that a Muslim Jatha of 500 was gathering at Begowal, police and military proceeded there to disperse the jatha and prevent its moving to Kapurthala.

Receiving a telephonic message that there was some trouble near the Mosque in Phagwara, Mr. Twinbrow, Inspector-General of Police went there this morning to make personal enquiries.

Attachment orders have been issued for the recovery of the fines inflicted on Muslim civil disobedience prisoners from their parents, guardians or other relatives. Abdul Razaq and Din Mohamed were arrested under Section 108 and asked to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour for one year.

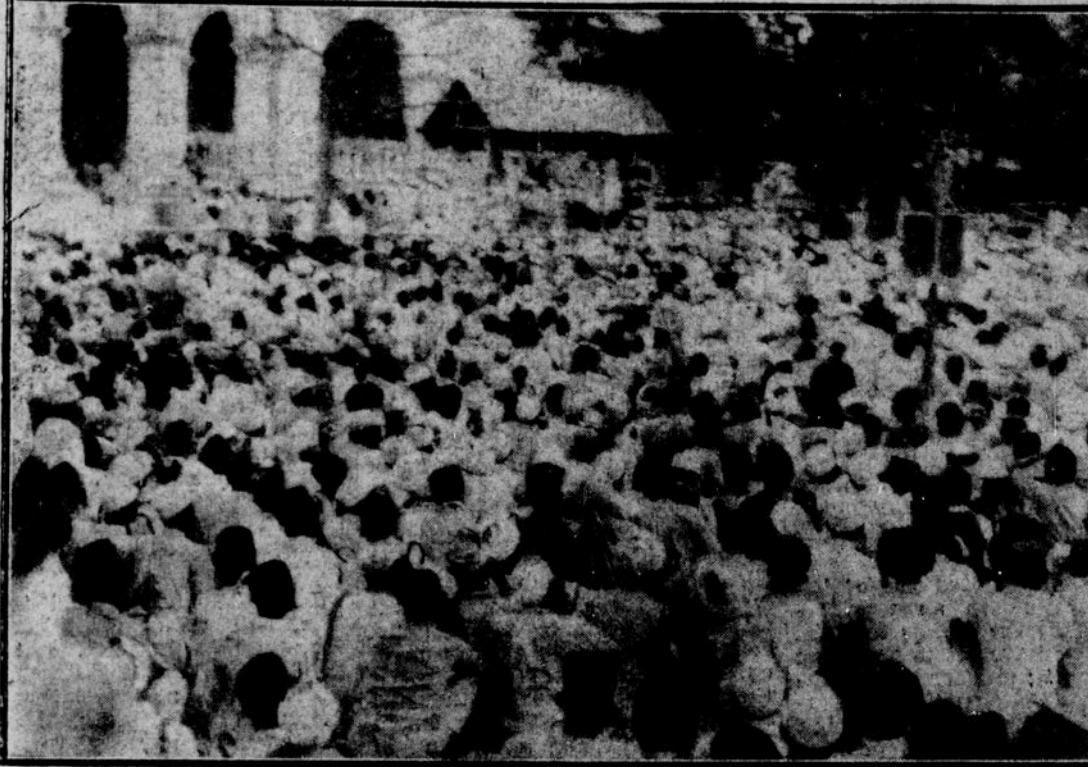
Muslims did not observe the usual Friday hartal to-day.—A. P.

AMARNATH IMPROVES

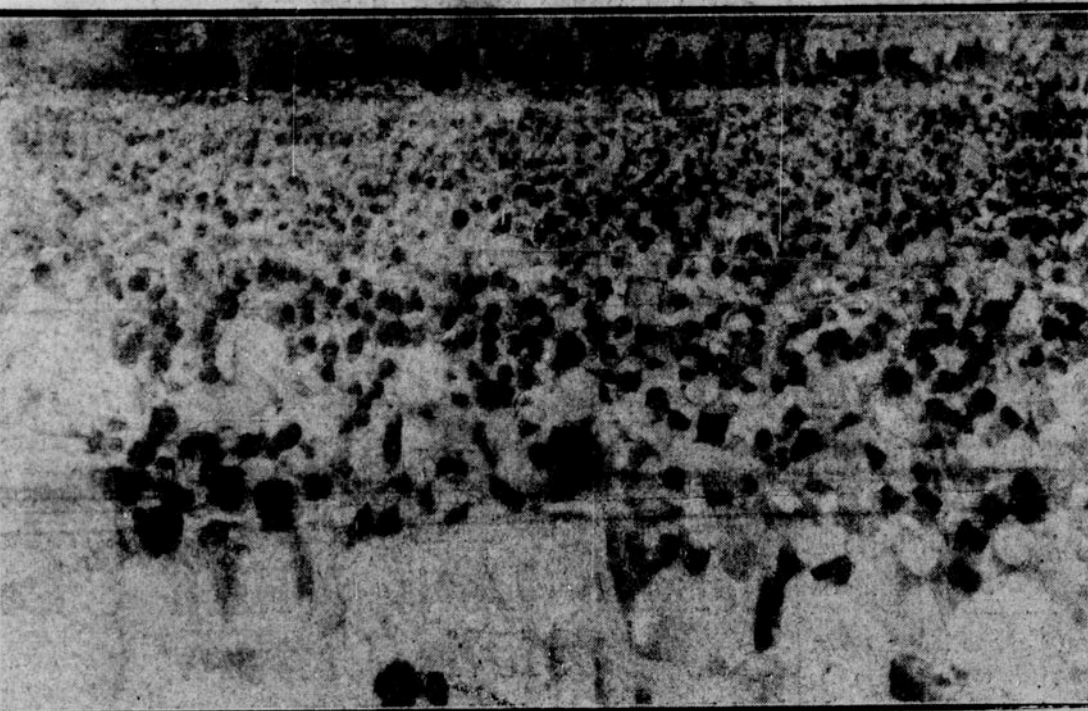
LAHORE, June 28. Amarnath, the famous cricketer of the Punjab, who was suddenly taken ill on Monday and was operated upon the following day for appendicitis, is progressing satisfactorily in the Mayo Hospital.—A. P.

helping the Parliamentary Board secretariat which is still in the course of formation.—A. P.

"GANDHIJI" ADDRESSES WORKERS OF AHMADABAD



On Friday morning Mahatma Gandhi addressed a gathering of over 10,000 labourers of Ahmedabad.



A vast crowd had assembled at Ahmedabad to hear Mahatma Gandhi address them on the Harijan problem as well as the problem of the relief of the peasants of Gujarat.

GANDHIJI AMONG HARIJANS OF AHMEDABAD



Photo on the left shows him addressing Harijans at Kalyangam, while on the right he is seen among Harijan children.

TRAGIC PLIGHT OF MYSORE RYOTS

Govt. Urged To Reduce Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 30. In the Mysore Legislative Council yesterday when Government asked for a grant of Rs. 27,67,000 for the coming year, several non-officials narrated harrowing tales and descriptions of the present position of the ryots in the State and urged on Government the imperative and immediate need for a percentage of reduction in land revenue assessment. Actions taken in Madras, Hyderabad and Travancore were cited and Mysore was asked to follow their lead.

Divan Bahadur K. Matthan, a member of the Council pointed out to the Council several ways in which Government had shown concessions in the matter of land revenue.

Government were eagerly watching the situation and were in constant touch with the position of ryots.

While regretting Government inability for a percentage of re-

Swaraj Bhavan

Preparations For Handing It Over To Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30. Government is closing its hospital to-day which is located at the Swaraj Bhavan since Government took possession of the building after the Gazette Notification of the ban on Congress.

This step has been taken to facilitate the handing over of the property to the Congress.

Swaraj Bhavan was damaged at the last earthquake. It is now being repaired at Government's cost. When repaired, it will be handed over to Pt. Mohanlal Nehru who acts as Secretary of the Trust managing the Swaraj Bhavan property during the absence of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

duction in assessment. Government were, he said prepared to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to go into the whole question and see how best the ryots could be helped.

PURELY CIVIC MATTER

Calcutta Mayoral Tangle Not To Be Dealt With By Ordinance

CALCUTTA, June 30.

In order to end the Calcutta Corporation tangle the Government, it is understood, drafted sometime ago a short four-clause ordinance and forwarded it to Government of India for approval and sanction.

The draft ordinance sought mainly power on the part of the Bengal Government to nominate their own chairman who would conduct orderly meeting of the Corporation to elect the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

It is learnt that the Central Government's opinion which has been received here does not favour such procedure being taken in matters purely civic as it is held that power to issue ordinance should not be used except when emergent political situation demands it.—United Press.

FRANCHISE MUST BE BROADENED Indian Merchants Chamber, A Democratic Body

House Accepts Principle And Refers Matter To Committee For Report

After a heated debate of two hours on Saturday, the Indian Merchants' Chamber accepted the principle of wider franchise and referred the matter of detail to their Managing Committee for report.

It will be recalled that on April 28 last the meeting of the Chamber discussed the resolution of Mr. A. D. Shroff to widen the franchise of the Central and Provincial legislatures.

In the absence of Mr. Shroff then, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin moved the resolution which ran as follows:—

"BROADEN FRANCHISE."

"With a view to broaden the franchise and to give equal opportunity to members of all affiliated Commercial Associations the Committee recommend to the General Body at the Quarterly Meeting to be held on the 28th instant (April), to Resolve that Rule No. 9, Schedule 2, of Electoral Rules of the Constituency of the Chamber should be amended to read as follows:—

"Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (including members of all Associations affiliated thereto) shall be qualified as electors for the Constituency."

The General Body is of opinion that the same principle should be applied to the Electoral Rules for the Bombay Legislative Council. The General Body authorises the Executive Committee to take all necessary steps to give effect to this Resolution and to request Government to make necessary amendments before the next elections for the Assembly and the local Council are held."

The idea of the proposer was to qualify as electors, not only the members of the Chamber, but also the members of various associations affiliated thereto so that, they may vote for the candidates to the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee at the meeting held on June 29 was present and moved the following amendment:—

"Whereas, with a view to broaden the franchise for the Indian Commerce Constituency, and to give equal opportunity to members of all commercial associations, which are members of this Chamber, the Committee has recommended that it be resolved that Rule No. 9, Schedule 2, of the Electoral Rules of the Constituency of the Chamber be amended to read as:—

"Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (and Bureau including members of all associations affiliated thereto) shall be qualified as electors for the Constituency."

"It is hereby resolved that before requesting Government to make necessary amendments before the next elections for the Assembly and the Local Council are held, the Committee of the Chamber do convene a Conference of the representatives of all the commercial industrial and trading associations all over this Presidency, whether members of this Chamber or not, to consider the ways and means of giving effect to the above principle of electoral reform, and to prepare a definite scheme for a proper, fully representative, commercial constituency for submission to Government to enable them to make the necessary amendments and alterations in the Electoral Rules as desired and agreed upon by the representatives of organised commerce and industry in the Presidency."

The meeting then was adjourned.

ed till Saturday June 30 when again the old question was discussed thereat.

Mr. Jugmohandas J. Kapadia moved the second resolution to appoint a special committee the personnel of which he named, to prepare the report on the question.

Mr. Jethmul Narandas seconded the amendment.

CAUTION URGED.

Mr. Govindlal Shival supported the amendment but urged the Chamber to go cautiously and rather take more members in the Chamber than extend the franchise indiscriminately.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar then moved the third amendment that this meeting accepts the principle of extending franchise in the Chamber and refers the matter to their Committee to frame a scheme after taking necessary legal advice in the matter, the report to be submitted within two months.

Mr. Sarabhai Pratap seconded the amendment.

AS DEMOCRATIC BODY.

Principal Davar said that even the Lothian Committee had extended the franchise by several million votes and he thought that the Chamber as a democratic body should extend their franchise too.

Mr. A. D. Shroff repudiated the allegations that the resolution was brought to enable certain candidates to go to the legislature, who otherwise would not go there. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, in his speech at the meeting of April had intimated that the whole object underlying the resolution was to attack certain personalities.

Mr. Shroff said he asked for a copy of the speech from Mr. Tairsee but he did not send one. He however received a copy from Mr. Hirjibehdin that afternoon whom Mr. Tairsee had given to publish in his paper.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, the President, asked Mr. Shroff either to read the whole speech of Mr. Tairsee as given by Mr. Hirjibehdin or not to make any reference about it.

Mr. Shroff did not read the speech and said it was far from his mind to attack Sir Purshotamdas as Mr. Tairsee had intimated then. His main object was that the Chamber was a democratic body and as such they should widen their franchise.

THEY WILL SWEEP FOLL.

Mr. Morarji Hemraj, one of the oldest members said that when he joined the Chamber, most of the youngsters which he saw now were not in existence in commercial life. They were trying to extend franchise to the affiliated bodies. The result of this extension will be this that while the Chamber had only 500 members, they will have 8,400 votes only from the Grain Dealers' Association, who could sweep the poll at their will for any candidate they liked.

Mr. Jammadas M. Sanghvi supported the amendment for wider franchise.

"NOT PRACTICABLE."

The president winding up the debate, pointed out that personally he was against the resolution and the amendment on principle. It was not practicable to extend votes to members of the affiliated bodies. He however asked the House to go carefully over the report of the Committee when presented.

Mr. Jammadas Kapadia withdrew his amendment and the amendment of Prof. Davar was agreed to as a substantive proposition.